Binolla

BINOLLA TRADING GUIDE:

HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH DIGITAL OPTIONS

MIKE CHAINSTER

Contents

How to Use This Book for Successful Trading

Welcome to The Complete Guide to Digital Options Trading! Whether you're a beginner looking to take your first steps in the world of digital options or an experienced trader aiming to refine your strategies, this book is designed to help you navigate every aspect of digital options trading with confidence and precision.

Digital options are a unique form of financial instrument, offering the potential for high returns in a short amount of time. However, as with any type of trading, success depends on the knowledge and strategy you bring to the table. This book is not just a manual on how to trade but a comprehensive guide that covers all aspects of digital options trading—from understanding the fundamentals to mastering advanced strategies.

How to Use This Book for Maximum Benefit

1. Start with the Basics

If you're new to digital options, begin by reading the first few chapters of the book. These chapters introduce you to the core concepts of digital options trading, including what digital options are, how they work, and how they differ from other financial instruments. By grasping the basics, you'll build a solid foundation for your trading journey. Understanding the key terminology and market structures is crucial for making informed decisions in the future.

2. Master the Core Trading Concepts

Once you've covered the introductory chapters, dive deeper into the sections that focus on technical analysis, trading psychology, and market analysis. Understanding how to read charts, recognize patterns, and apply technical indicators will give you an edge in identifying profitable opportunities in the market. Likewise, gaining insight into trading psychology will help you make rational decisions, control emotions like fear and greed, and stay disciplined in your trades.

3. Develop Your Own Trading Strategy

One of the most powerful tools you'll find in this book is the strategies section, which covers a variety of techniques for trading digital options. Whether you're interested in trend-following strategies, range trading, or using technical indicators, this book provides detailed strategies that can be applied across different market conditions. Learn how to tailor these strategies to fit your personal trading style and risk tolerance.

4. Learn to Manage Risk and Capital

Effective risk management is one of the most important aspects of trading digital options. Without proper risk control, it's easy to lose more than you can afford. This book dedicates a section to capital management and explains key concepts like position sizing, stop loss, and risk-reward ratios. These concepts will help you minimize losses and maximize your chances of success.

5. Start Trading with Binolla: Your Path to Success

By completing this eBook, not only will you gain the knowledge and skills needed to trade digital options effectively, but you will also learn how to start trading with Binolla, one of the most trusted and reliable

brokers in the industry.

Binolla offers an intuitive, user-friendly trading platform designed for both beginners and experienced traders. Throughout this book, you will be guided on how to sign up, deposit funds, navigate the platform, and place trades.

Chapter 1: Introduction to Digital Options

What is digital options trading, and why is it so popular?

Digital options are fixed-payout and fixed-time contracts that are very simple to understand. When trading those options, you simply need to predict the direction of price fluctuations without setting exact goals. Fixed-payout contracts are based on various underlying assets, including Forex currency pairs, commodities, stocks, metals, and more. The difference between Forex and digital options is that you buy a contract instead of purchasing a currency pair directly. Digital options are considered the easiest way for beginner traders to familiarize themselves with the financial markets and start trading.

What Are Digital Options?

Digital options, often referred to as binary options, are a type of financial contract that allows traders to speculate on the price movement of assets over a short period of time. These assets could be stocks, commodities, currencies, or even indices. The key feature of digital options is the fixed payout: the trader is paid a predetermined amount if the market moves in the desired direction by the time the option expires, or they lose their initial investment if the market moves in the opposite direction.

Key digital options trading terms and definitions

At the Money – describes a situation when the option expires with a null profit. The strike price is equal to the expiration one.

Expiration – a point in the future when the contract is executed and the results of the trade are calculated.

Higher – a type of contract that is bought when a trader assumes that the underlying asset's expiration price will be higher than the strike price.

In the Money – describes a situation when the digital option is profitable for traders. For instance, a trader bought a Higher contract, and the underlying asset's price at expiration is higher than the strike one.

Lower – a type of digital contract that traders buy when they think an underlying asset will expire with the strike price above that at the moment of expiration.

Out of the Money – This situation occurs when a trader loses money in digital options. If you buy a Higher option and the underlying asset goes down in price and closes below the strike price, the contract closes out of the Money.

Strike Price – the price of the underlying asset at which a trader buys a digital contract.

Technical Analysis – this is the way for traders to predict future price fluctuations by using charts, technical indicators, patterns, etc. when they trade digital contracts.

Types of trading assets: currencies, stocks, cryptocurrencies, commodities

Forex Currencies

This is one of the most popular markets for traders to choose from. Those financial assets allow traders to benefit from the price movements of different currency pairs. When buying a Higher contract for EUR/USD, for instance, you expect EUR to outperform the US dollar. If you purchase a Lower EUR/USD contract, then you think that the USD is likely to outperform the EUR for a set period of time.

Forex's underlying assets are among the most popular because many traders come from Forex CFD. Moreover, when you trade currency pairs, you can have quick access to the latest macroeconomic news and profit from higher volatility or momentum trends that may appear in the post-data period.

Another reason for FX assets to be popular among digital options traders is the volume of the market. According to the latest calculations, daily Forex volumes exceed $6 trillion, which makes FX the largest market in the world.

FX currency pairs price movements are considered to be more clear. Currencies can be analyzed with both fundamental and technical tools that allow you to find entry points and earn money.

Commodities

This is a separate class of assets that is presented by various raw materials that are used to produce various items, foods, types of energies, etc. The commodities themselves can be divided into:

Precious metals. This subclass is represented by gold, silver, platinum, etc. Precious metals are among the most popular assets for trading as their price correlates directly with other financial markets, while demand/supply are driven by both inner and outer factors. For instance, the price is influenced by demand and supply, the global economy, information about current gold deposits, etc.;

Base metals. Those metals are mostly used in the industrial sector. The category includes copper and aluminum. They are rarely traded for lower liquidity and interest among traders;

Agricultural commodities. This subclass includes various agricultural assets like wheat, cotton, corn, etc. Like base metals, agricultural commodities are of less interest to traders;

Energy. Trading oil and natural gas may be very interesting, especially in times of significant global changes or geopolitical turbulence. The lack of those commodities in global markets leads to higher demand, while when the markets are oversupplied with natural gas and oil, the price of those commodities goes down.

Stocks

Buying digital contracts for stocks may be very exciting as those assets have high liquidity and volatility. However, not all stocks meet those parameters. When trading those assets, you should conduct additional company analysis in order to understand its future performance and make data-driven decisions. Anyway, stocks are very attractive as underlying assets, and many traders add them to their asset-trading portfolios.

Cryptocurrencies

This is a separate group of assets that is characterized by lower liquidity, higher volatility, and huge price movements. Bitcoin, for instance, can make over $1,000 per day in both directions, which makes it a very hard asset to trade. However, if you have guts and are looking for serious price fluctuations, then you can try it. Moreover, apart from Bitcoin, the cryptocurrency market is represented by many other cryptos and tokens (both security and utility) that may attract your attention.

Trading cryptocurrencies as underlying assets is beneficial as you do not “freeze” your money for investing. You do not own the underlying asset but a contract for it, which is canceled after expiration. Therefore, you don’t need to see the distant future in order to trade cryptocurrencies as digital options. Your main goal is to define whether a particular coin or token is going to rise or fall in the near future.

How to start trading digital options from scratch: step-by-step guide

Digital options trading offers a simplified yet powerful way to participate in the financial markets. With a fixed risk-reward ratio and short expiration times, digital options allow traders to make quick decisions and potentially earn high returns. If you're looking to get started with digital options, follow this step-by-step guide to launch your trading journey.

Step 1: Understand the Basics of Digital Options

Before diving into trading, it's crucial to understand what digital options are. Digital options, also known as binary options, allow you to predict whether the price of an asset (stocks, currencies, commodities, etc.) will rise or fall within a specific time frame. If your prediction is correct, you receive a fixed payout. If not, you lose your investment.

Key points to know:

Fixed Payout: Digital options offer a fixed payout (usually 60%-90%) or a loss if the market moves against you.

Expiration Time: Digital options have a set expiration time (from 60 seconds to several hours or days).

Assets Traded: Common assets include currency pairs (e.g., EUR/USD), commodities (e.g., gold, oil), stocks, and indices (e.g., S&P 500).

Familiarize yourself with these terms, as they are essential to your success in trading.

Step 2: Choose a Reliable Broker

To start trading digital options, you need to choose a reliable broker that offers a trading platform with access to digital options markets. Look for a broker that is regulated, offers competitive payouts, and has a user-friendly interface.

What to consider when choosing a broker:

Platform: Check if the broker's platform is intuitive and provides all necessary tools like charts, indicators, and a range of assets.

Deposits and Withdrawals: Ensure the broker offers secure and convenient deposit and withdrawal methods.

Customer Support: A responsive customer support team is crucial for resolving issues quickly.

Step 3: Register for an Account

Once you've chosen a broker, you need to sign up and create an account. The registration process is straightforward and typically involves the following steps:

Visit the Broker's Website: Go to the broker's official website (e.g., Binolla).

Click on "Sign Up."Look for a registration button or form.

Provide Personal Information: Fill in your name, email address, phone number, and other basic details.

Verify Your Account: Brokers often require identity verification by submitting documents like a passport, driver's license, or utility bill.

Agree to Terms: Read and accept the broker's terms and conditions.

Step 4: Fund Your Account

After registration, you'll need to deposit funds into your trading account to start trading. Most brokers offer several deposit methods, such as credit/debit cards, bank transfers, and e-wallets.

Step 5: Practice Using a Demo Account

Before risking real money, it's a good idea to practice with a demo account. Many brokers, including Binolla, offer demo accounts that allow you to trade with virtual funds. This is an excellent way to familiarize yourself with the platform's features, charting tools, and trading strategies.

Step 6: Learn to Analyze the Market

Digital options trading relies heavily on technical analysis. Learning how to read charts, identify trends, and use indicators will help you make informed decisions. Some basic tools and concepts to learn include:

Candlestick Charts: These provide insights into market sentiment, trends, and price reversals.

Support and Resistance Levels: These levels indicate where price tends to bounce or reverse.

Moving Averages: A tool for identifying the direction of the trend.

RSI (Relative Strength Index): An indicator that helps identify overbought or oversold conditions.

Step 7: Place Your First Digital Options Trade

Now that you've learned the basics and practiced with a demo account, it's time to place your first real trade.

Steps to place a trade:

Select an Asset: Choose the asset you want to trade (e.g., EUR/USD, gold, or a stock index).

Choose the Expiration Time: Decide how long you want to wait for the trade to expire (e.g., 1 minute, 15 minutes, or 1 hour).

Analyze the Market: Use your technical analysis to determine the direction of the asset.

Enter Your Trade: Choose the amount you want to invest and select your trade direction (Higher or Lower).

Step 9: Continue Learning and Improve Your Trading Skills

Digital options trading is a continuous learning process. Keep refining your strategies, improving your analysis skills, and learning from your successes and failures. Use the demo account to experiment with new strategies and stay informed about market trends and news.

Key tools for analysis and trading

Traders use analysis to predict future price direction and even find entry points. The idea is to understand the current trend or its changes quickly. To forecast price fluctuations, traders can do research on fundamentals, apply various tools to charts, and even watch for current market sentiment. You can use all these types of analysis separately or even combine them at some points to strengthen your research and get even better results.

Fundamental Analysis

All assets' fluctuations are driven by supply and demand, which, in turn, are influenced by various events. When key market participants make their decisions, they look at fundamentals to predict whether the price of a particular financial instrument is going to rise or fall. Therefore, if you conduct a proper fundamental analysis, you can peer into the very heart of price fluctuations and understand the reason why a particular stock or currency is currently surging or plunging.

What to Look at When Using Fundamental Analysis?

The good news is that there are various macroeconomic and company reports that you can use to try to predict future market trends. When you are trading currencies, you have a so-called macroeconomic calendar at hand that contains various sets of data. The key releases include:

The idea of using this type of analysis is to try to predict how macroeconomic data will affect future central bank monetary policy decisions. If a central bank is going to hike rates, a currency is likely to grow, while during times of interest rate cuts, a dependent currency is likely to plunge.

When it comes to stocks, the situation may differ as lower interest rates mean more cheap liquidity (cheaper loans), which, in turn, means that investors may use this additional money to buy stocks. This is why, sometimes in times of economic crisis, stocks are in an uptrend, while during times of higher rates, when liquidity becomes more expensive, stock markets are in correction.

Apart from macroeconomic data, which is important for stock trading,

investors use key earning reports that are released by companies on a constant basis every three months. The idea here is very simple. If a company's earnings are better than they were in the previous quarter, the company's performance is also better, and this is a good pick for investors.

On the other hand, if the opposite happens (the company's earnings fall), the performance is worse, and investors sell shares.

As for cryptos, they are influenced mainly by economic fundamentals and industry-related news. For instance, in times of broader cryptocurrency adoption by various states, demand is rising, while when governments ban or plan to do something of this kind with cryptocurrencies, the demand plunges.

How Does It Work?

Imagine that you are going to trade EUR/USD in Forex, and you expect the ECB to hike rates while the Fed is likely to remain silent and even plan to cut rates due to weak economic growth. Key players are likely to start buying EUR against the US dollar in this case. You can join this trend and make money when trading Forex CFDs.

Another example of how it works is when you expect AAPL to show better performance during the next quarterly earnings report. You buy the stock and hold it until the report is released (or even longer if you are a long-term investor). If the earnings release shows better performance and the price goes upward, you can sell the stock and profit from the price difference or simply hold it for longer, expecting the uptrend to continue.

Cryptocurrency trends can also be predicted by fundamentals. The latest example of an XRP uptrend is the best reflection of how it works in the real world. In 2020, the SEC filed a lawsuit against Ripple Labs for issuing unregistered securities worth $1.3 billion. After Ripple got a

partial win against the SEC, the XRP price went upward.

When you are trading with fundamental analysis, you don't find exact entry points. If you think that the Fed, for instance, is going to hike or hold interest rates whilst the others are likely to cut rates, you simply buy USD against other currencies and hold your trade until the situation changes.

Technical Analysis

Unlike fundamental analysis, technical studies chart. Those who use it claim to predict price fluctuations even without looking at fundamentals. They use current and historical price movements to forecast future trends.

An example of using technical analysis: the chart is “equipped” with a simple moving average

For instance, if you look at the chart above, you will see a moving average indicator that fluctuates below or above the price. When the dynamic line is above the price and goes down, you can assume that the downtrend is developing, while when the line is below the price and goes up, the uptrend is dominating.

One of the basic concepts of this type of analysis is to use historical prices to predict future trends. Apart from simply providing traders with information about the current or future price movement direction, technical analysis allows traders to find entry points. Market participants used various strategies based on technical indicators or graphic tools that helped them buy or sell with a higher level of precision.

Using a Shooting Star pattern to see market reversals

The example above shows how traders can use graphic tools to predict price reversals and, thus, enter the market when the price is peaking in order to make money and the future downtrend. You can see a classic Shooting Star chart pattern that tells you that the price is likely to reverse downwards. If this happens, you can sell a currency pair or buy a Lower contract if you are trading fixed-time derivatives. The same applies to stocks, cryptocurrencies, and all other assets.

One of the advantages of technical analysis is that it can be applied to any type of security. You don't need to choose a particular indicator or other tool to trade a particular asset like MA for stocks, RSI for currencies, ATR for cryptos, etc. All of them are applicable to all types of assets. The moving average indicator, for instance, can be applied to stocks, currencies, cryptos, commodities, and so on.

Market Sentiment

Another type of analysis that you can use is market sentiment. Traders and investors have their own opinions on future price fluctuations. You can use various indicators to see whether the market is bullish or bearish currently. This will allow you to decide whether to trade with the trend or try to go against the market if a reversal is likely to occur.

Market Sentiment Indicators

Unlike technical indicators that are based on price calculations, market sentiment is the ratio of positions in most cases. By applying such indicators, you can get insight into the mood that is currently dominating the financial markets. Here are some of the most popular indexes that are available to traders nowadays:

Which Type of Analysis is Better?

Many traders often ask questions about which type of analysis to choose for their trading. The truth is that all of them are of equal importance and everything depends on your own preferences. If you don't want to study fundamental analysis and economics, you can avoid using this type and focus on price fluctuations. On the other

hand, if you are good at economics and doubt the importance of historical prices in predicting future price fluctuations, you can choose the fundamental one.

For digital options traders, fundamental analysis is useless as they are using short-term contracts. Therefore, they can focus on the technical method in their everyday trading routine. Forex CFD, stocks, and cryptocurrency traders can choose between both and even pick sentiment analysis if they think that this one is appropriate and can be applied to their strategies.

When it comes to crypto, you can trade news instead of using fundamental analysis. Trading news means buying a contract on a particular data release or event right before or after the publication. When trading news, you don't do any research, you try to guess the difference between current figures and forecasts.

One of the best solutions for FX CFD, stocks, and cryptocurrency traders is to combine all types of analysis in their strategies. You can, for instance, predict the Fed to hike rates and, therefore, buy USD against other currencies. Then you switch to a particular chart and find entry points to buy the US dollar. Next, you can watch the current market sentiment, looking for confluence signals.

If all systems give you a green light, you can buy. The same is true for any other type of asset. The only exception to this rule is the digital option contract, as mentioned above, which has short-term expirations and, therefore, it is useless to apply fundamental analysis to it.

Common Misconceptions About Digital Options Trading for Beginners

Digital options trading can seem exciting, but for beginners, it can also be confusing. With so many new terms, strategies, and potential rewards, it's easy to develop misconceptions. Understanding these common misunderstandings is a crucial first step in becoming a more informed and successful trader. Let's take a look at some of the most common myths:

"I Can Get Rich Quickly"

Many beginners think digital options are an easy way to make a lot of money fast. But it's a high-risk market. Yes, there's potential for profit, but it takes time to learn the right strategies and understand how to manage risks. Instant success is rare, and it's more about smart decision-making over time.

"The More I Trade, the Better"

Trading a lot doesn't guarantee success. In fact, it can increase your chances of making mistakes. Quality matters more than quantity in digital options. It's better to take fewer, well-researched trades rather than overtrading.

"I Can Predict the Market with Perfect Accuracy"

No one can predict the market with 100% accuracy. Digital options are time-sensitive, and even small errors in timing or predictions can lead to losses. It's important to base your trades on analysis, but don't expect to always be right. The market is unpredictable.

"It's Only About Going Up or Down"

While many digital options involve predicting whether the price will go up or down, there are other options as well. For example, "one-touch" or "boundary" options introduce other ways to trade, which can add variety and depth to your strategies.

"I Can't Lose More Than I Invest"

Even though digital options have fixed payouts, you can still lose everything you invest. If you don't have the right strategy or risk management in place, you could lose your entire investment quickly, especially if you make a series of bad trades.

"Past Performance Always Predicts Future Results"

Just because an asset performed well in the past doesn't mean it will continue to do so. Digital options rely on short-term predictions, and many factors can influence market prices. Focusing too much on past performance can lead to misguided trades.

Chapter 2: Technical Analysis Basics

Main types of charts: line, bar, candlestick

In the world of trading, charts are essential tools for analyzing market movements and making informed decisions. The three most common types of charts you'll encounter are line charts, bar charts, and candlestick charts. Each chart provides different insights into price trends, and understanding them is key to developing effective trading strategies. Let's break down the main types.

Line Charts Explained

The line chart graph in Forex is the basic type of chart, which represents a price line. The next part of the line is the closing price. Therefore, by using this type of chart, you will always see the current price of the asset, be it a currency pair or a stock. To start trading with lines now, create an account at Binolla.

To be more precise, a line is a set of points that are connected to each other. With only one type of price involved, they reduce market noise and allow you to have a clearer picture of what is happening in the market.

Charles Dow, the godfather of technical analysis, was interested in closing prices only. He believed that looking at highs and lows for a particular period makes it even harder to analyze price fluctuations.

How to Trade Using Line Charts

While Forex line charts may seem primitive and lack information about the price, this is a powerful tool with a lot of unexpected positive surprises inside. One of the advantages of this type of chat is that it reduces noise, which can be used in a variety of ways when you want to see the pure price.

Forex Line Chart Strategy with Trendline

Trendline line chart strategy: buying a Higher contract with a trendline rejection signal

The first Forex line chart strategy uses the combination of a line chart and a trendline. This system is very simple to understand. While the price goes above the trend line, you can buy Higher contracts or simply buy Forex assets or stocks. As for exact entry points, you can use the moments when the price hits the trend line and reverses from there.

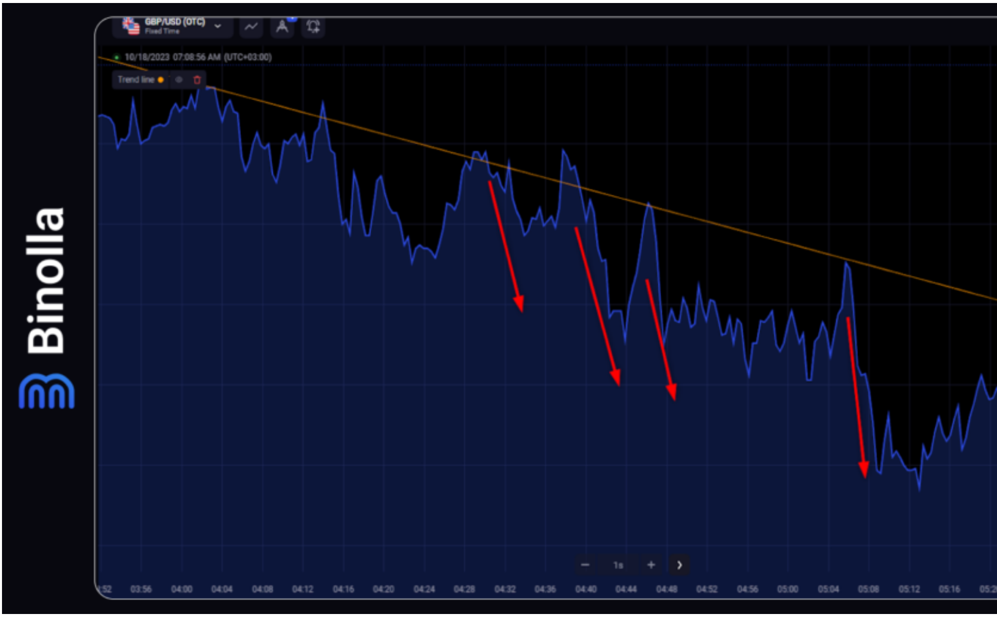
If you need to place a stop loss (when trending currency pairs or stocks), you can do it below the trend line. For price targets, you can use the trendline again. Hold the trade until the price line stays above the trend line.

Line Chart+Trendline Breakout Strategy

Line chart breakout strategy: buying a Lower contract when the price breaks the trendline

Another strategy that you can use when trading online charts is one where the price makes a breakout. You can see the same trendline in the example that we have illustrated above. This time, the price breaks the trendline from above at some point instead of rejecting it.

Digital options traders can use this situation to buy a Lower contract, while FX and stock traders can simply sell an asset. This is a short-term strategy that uses the momentum that the price has after it breaks the trendline. However, if you see that the downtrend is going to develop, you can hold your positions for longer.



Downtrend line chart strategy: trendline rejections strategy allowing traders to buy a Lower contract

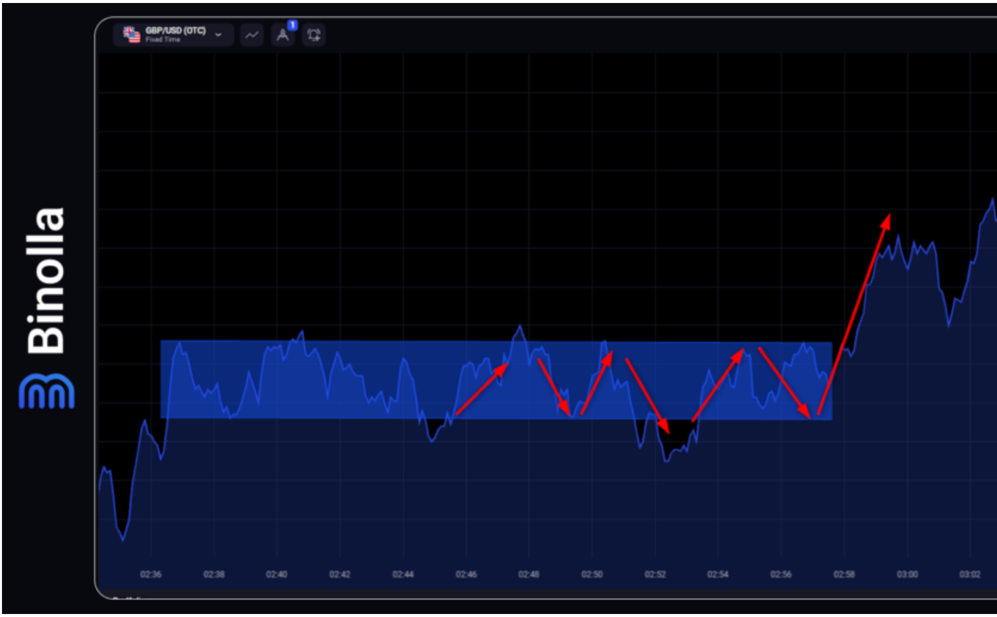
The next example that we would like to show is when the price goes into a downtrend. There is a descending trendline, which rejects the price many times, and you can use this opportunity to buy Lower contracts or sell a currency pair.

What this and other previous strategies lack is the possibility to use the chart to watch for confirmations.

Downtrend strategy with Japanese candlesticks: an example of a trendline rejection strategy

If we go back to Japanese candlesticks, we will see that, along with more informativeness, this chart provides you with additional signal confirmations, which may help you make the right and timely decisions about the local swings.

Line Chart Range Strategy



Line chart range strategy: buying digital options between support and resistance lines

The next strategy that we are going to consider is trading within a price range. While the price stays within boundaries, you can buy Higher or Lower contracts, depending on the situation. In particular, once it rejects the lower line, you can buy Higher contracts, while after it hits the upper band and reverses, you can purchase Lower contracts.

When it comes to Forex or stock traders, you can buy and sell when the price jumps off the boundaries. As for stop losses, when you buy, you can place it below the support level according to your risk expectations, while when you sell, you can place a stop loss above the resistance level.

When calculating your eventual profits, you can look at the distance between the support and resistance levels.

The price never stays in a range for long; that's why you should prepare for it to leave the corridor and be ready to buy or sell at this exact moment. The breakout strategy is also very simple. When you see the price going outside the support or resistance level, you should take action right away. A stop loss may be placed within the range.

Head and Shoulders Pattern

Line chart with the Head and Shoulders pattern

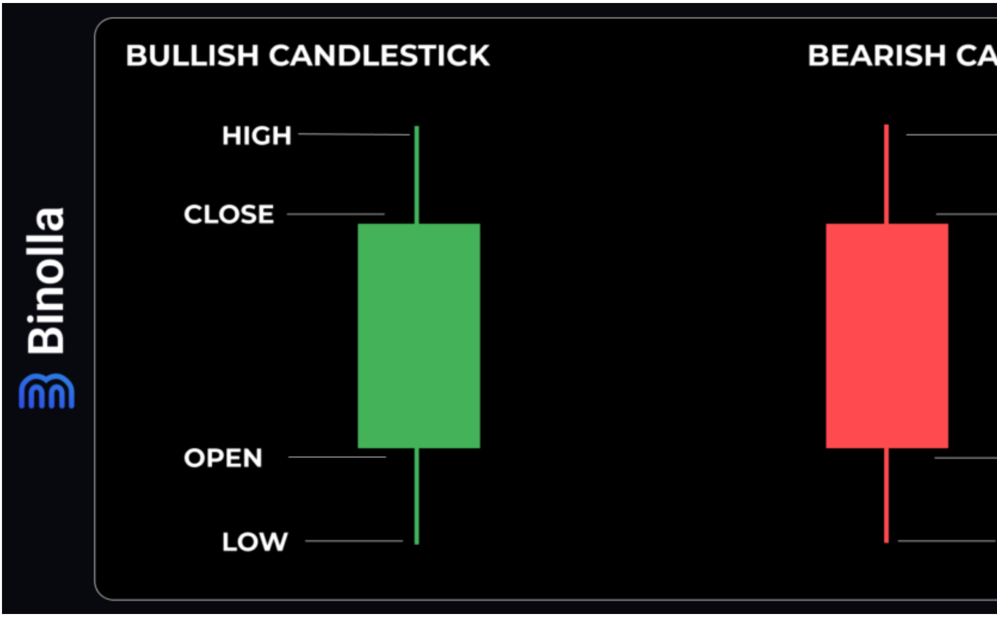
Traders often use line charts to “diagnose” various price patterns.

There are plenty of such models that may appear, including the Head and Shoulders pattern that is presented in the screenshot.

To trade it, you need to wait until the price completes all the “hills” and breaks the neckline from above. Traders should sell a currency pair or a stock or buy a Lower contract in this case.

Along with the Head and Shoulders pattern, which is a pretty rare guest on charts, there are a lot of other models that can be found on charts, including double and triple tops, double and triple bottoms, triangles, diamonds, and many others.

Japanese Candlestick Chart



Japanese candlestick basics: how to read a Japanese candlestick

A standard Japanese candlestick represents a vertical body (rectangle) and two wicks above and below the body. There are two main types of candlesticks: bullish and bearish. A bullish one is normally painted green, while a bearish one is colored red.

Bullish candlesticks reflect the situation when the open price for a particular period is below the close price. This means that, in general, the price has increased for a certain time interval. When it comes to bearish candlesticks, the close price is below the open price, which means that the price decreased for a certain time interval.

Bullish Candlestick Explained

Each Japanese candlestick has four parameters. When it comes to a bullish one, the lower edge of the body is the open price, the upper edge of the body is the close price, the lower wick indicates the minimum price for a particular period, and the upper wick illustrates the maximum price for this interval. For instance, if you use a 5-minute chart, each candlestick represents a five-minute interval and, therefore, you will see open, close, maximum, and minimum prices for this particular period.

Bearish Candlestick Explained

Unlike a bullish candlestick, a bearish one opens higher than it closes.

Therefore, the upper edge of the body illustrates the open price, while the lower indicates the close price. The upper tail of the bearish candlestick shows the highest price for a particular period, while the lower indicates the lowest price for this period.

Japanese Candlestick Chart Example

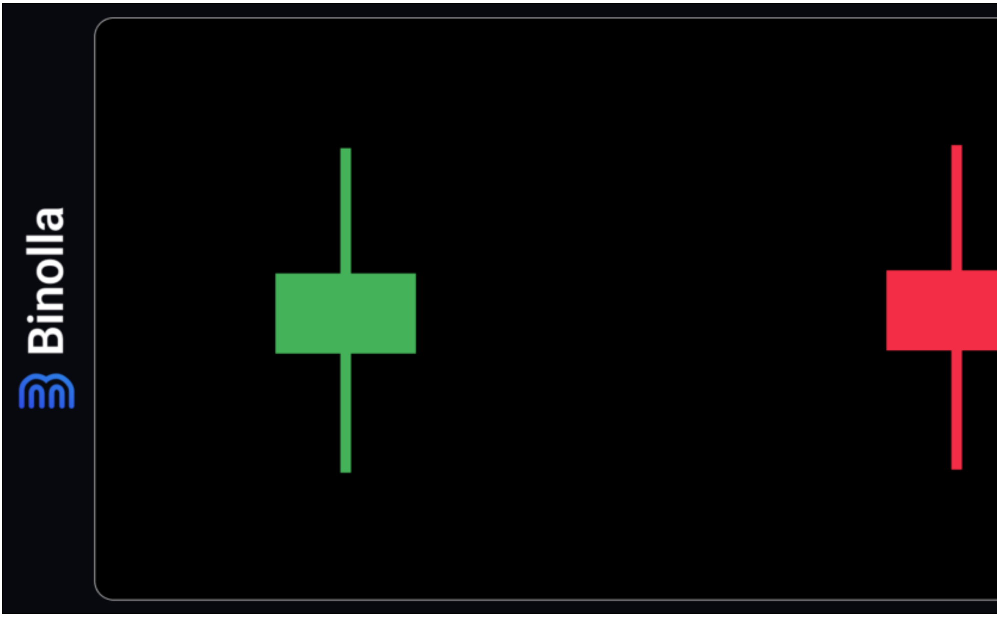
Example of the Japanese candlestick chart on the Binolla platform

This is what the Japanese candlestick chart looks like. As you can see, when the price goes up, there are mostly green (bullish) candlesticks, while when the price goes down, red (bearish) candlesticks prevail. When there is no clear direction, both red and green candlesticks appear.

Another thing that you can notice in our example is that not all candlesticks look alike. This is one of the biggest advantages of this type of chart, as you can use those patterns to predict price fluctuations. We are going to provide you with information about the most interesting candlestick patterns.

Spinning Tops

This is one of the most frequent single candlestick patterns that you can find on the charts almost every day. Spinning tops stand for small bodies and long tails in both directions.



Spinning top candlesticks

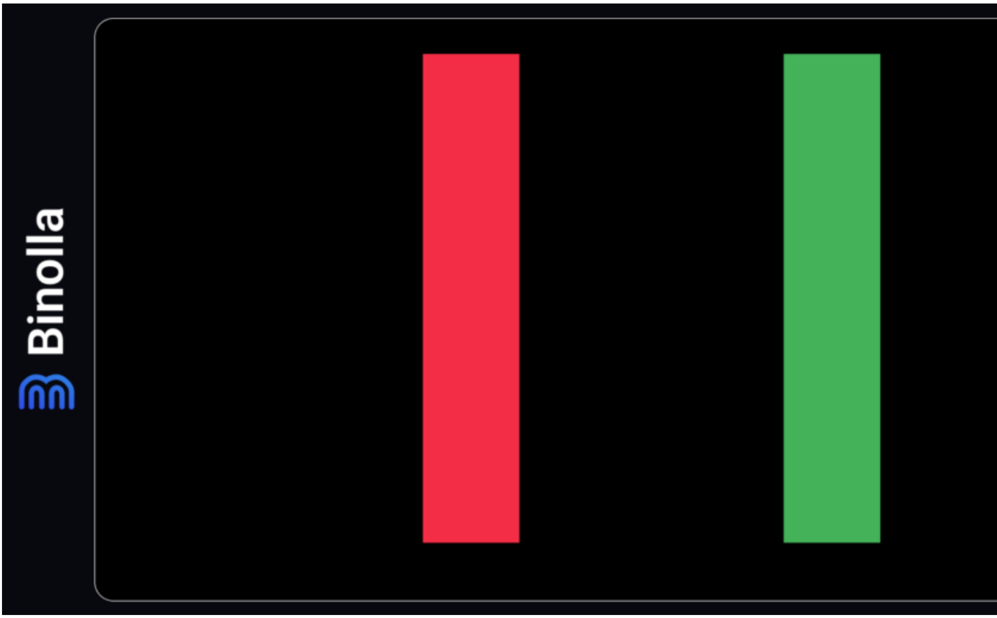
Spinning tops mean a fight between buyers and sellers. When it comes to a trend, spinning tops always mark the weakness of the current market tendency. However, it doesn't mean that the trend is over once this pattern appears. In some cases, spinning tops may simply be a break before the directional price movement resumes.

An example of a spinning top pattern

Here is what a spinning top looks like on a real-life chart. As you can see, there was a local downtrend, which was interrupted once the spinning top appeared. Later, the price changed direction and moved upward. Therefore, in this particular case, traders could buy a Higher contract or simply purchase the currency pair when trading Forex CFD.

Marubozu

If the maximum and minimum prices for a particular period were equal to the open and close prices, those patterns are known as Marubozu.



Marubosu candlestick pattern

If you take a look at our example, those are candlesticks without wicks. When it comes to bullish Marubosu, it means that buyers were dominating during a particular time interval, while the red one means the opposite (sellers were stronger than buyers).

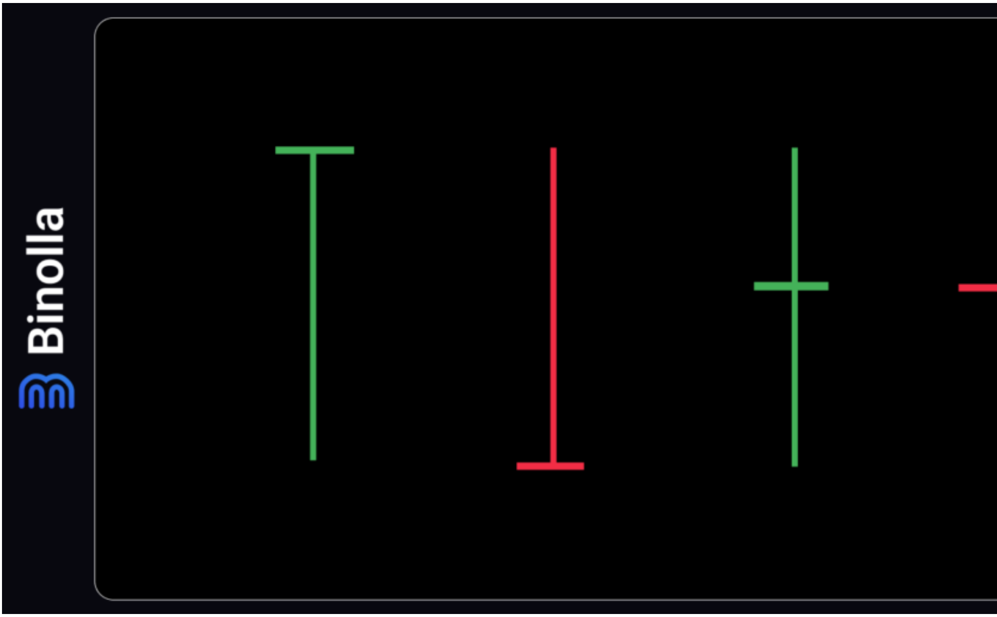
Unlike spinning tops, Marubosu is a clear signal of bullish or bearish strength, depending on the color of the candlestick.

An example of the Marubosu pattern

In this particular example, we see a bearish Marubosu, which has no tails at all. This is a signal for a trader that the downside movement is likely to continue. Therefore, you can buy a Lower contract or sell the currency pair. Moreover, if you are already in the market, you can stick to your position for longer, as you can expect that the price is likely to decrease again.

Doji

This pattern looks very familiar to those who have already examined Spinning tops as it also has long tails. However, unlike Spinning tops, Doji has no body at all, which means that the open price is equal to the close one.



Doji Japanese candlestick

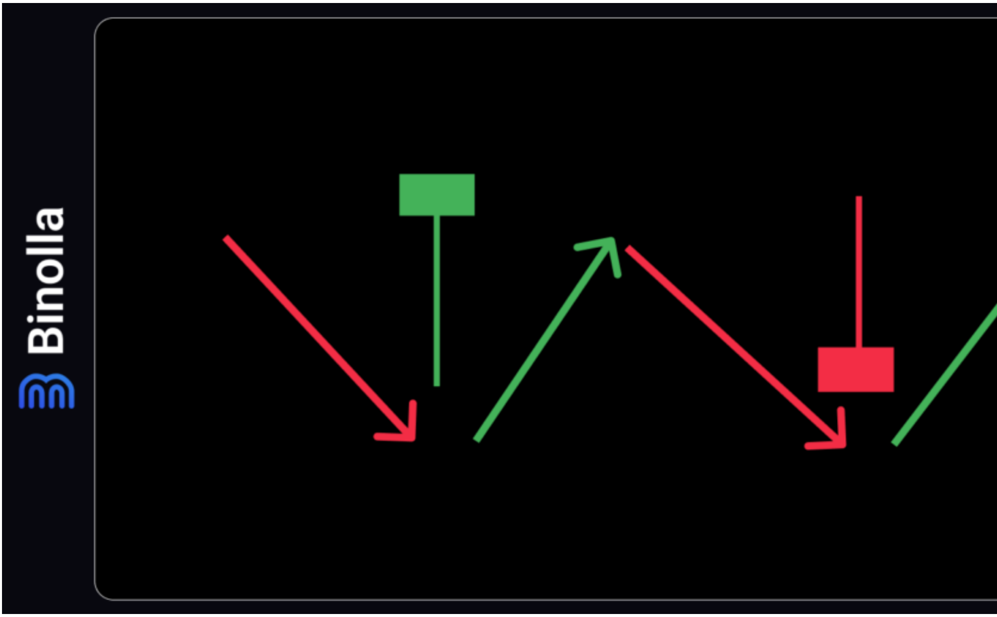
There are four types of Doji that you can find on the chart:

Similar to Spinning tops, Doji is a pattern of uncertainty, and in some cases, it can be treated as a reversal signal.

An example of the doji pattern

In the example above we have a classic two-leg bearish Doji that is formed after a brief local uptrend. In this case, the price reversed after Doji. Therefore, traders could use this situation in their favor and buy a Lower contract or sell the currency pair.

Hammer and Inverted Hammer



Hammer and inverted Hammer patterns

This is one of the most popular candlestick patterns ever. A hammer has a long tail, which is normally bigger than the body. As for the body, it is small. Classic Hammer has no upper wick at all; however, when it comes to charts, you may find Hammers with small upper tails as well.

When it comes to inverted Hammers, they are a mirror image of standard Hammers, which means that they have long tails above and small bodies below. As for the lower wicks, they are minor, but classic Inverted Hammers have no lower wick at all.

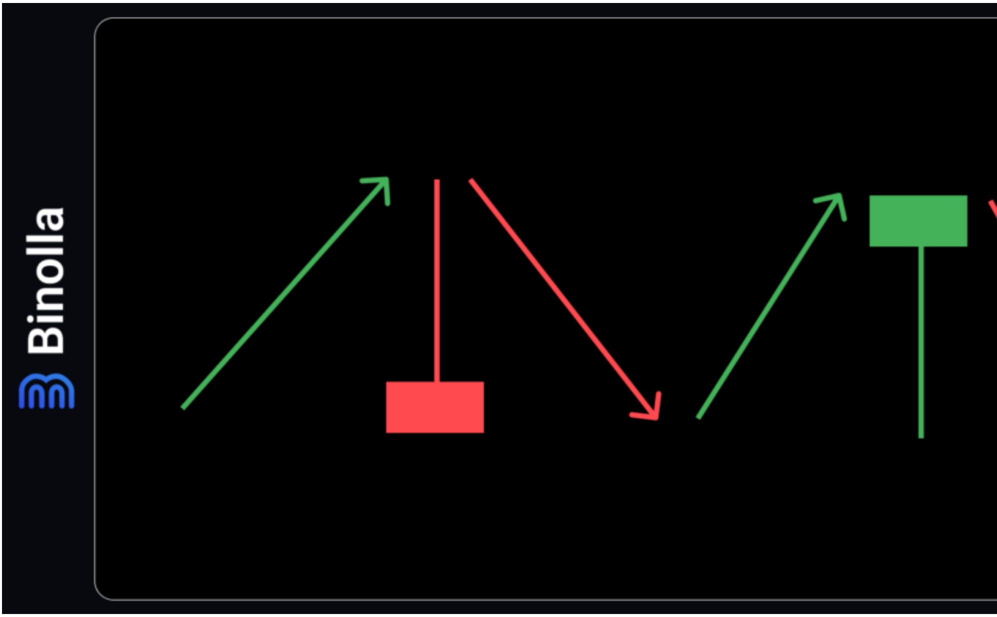
An example of trading with Hammer

Hammers are reversal patterns. They are formed at the bottom of the market after a downtrend. A standard hammer means that the price is likely to end its downside movements and is likely to reverse upwards. Therefore, once this pattern appears on charts, you can buy a Higher contract or purchase the currency pair.

An example of trading with an inverted Hammer

When it comes to inverted Hammers, they are based on the same idea of market reversal. Once this pattern appears, the previous downtrend is likely to come to an end, and the uptrend is likely to start. As a result, you can buy a Higher contract or simply purchase the currency pair.

Shooting Star and Hanging Man



Shooting Star candlestick pattern

Hanging Man and Shooting Star are both reversal patterns that crop up at the top of the uptrend. Hanging Man looks similar to Hammer, and Shooting Star is the twin of Inverted Hammer. While Hammer and Inverted Hammer appear on the support level, Shooting Star and Hanging Man crop up on the resistance level.

An example of trading with Shooting Star

The image above shows both patterns at the same place, which sometimes happens. The first is Shooting Star, and then comes Hanging Man. As it was already mentioned, both are reversals; therefore you can buy a Lower contract after Shooting Star or sell the currency pair.

Bullish and Bearish Engulfing

Bullish and Bearish Engulfing

All the patterns that were described above are based on a single Japanese candlestick. However, apart from them, there are also double and even triple-candlestick models. Engulfing is one of them.

Bullish engulfing appears after the downtrend. The first candlestick in this double-candlestick model should be bearish, and the second should be bullish. According to the name of this pattern, the second "engulfs" the first, which means that its body is larger.

When it comes to Bearish engulfing, this is a mirror pattern to a bullish one. We have two candlesticks, with the first being bullish and the second being bearish. Another key condition for this pattern is that the bearish candlestick should "engulf" the bullish candlestick.

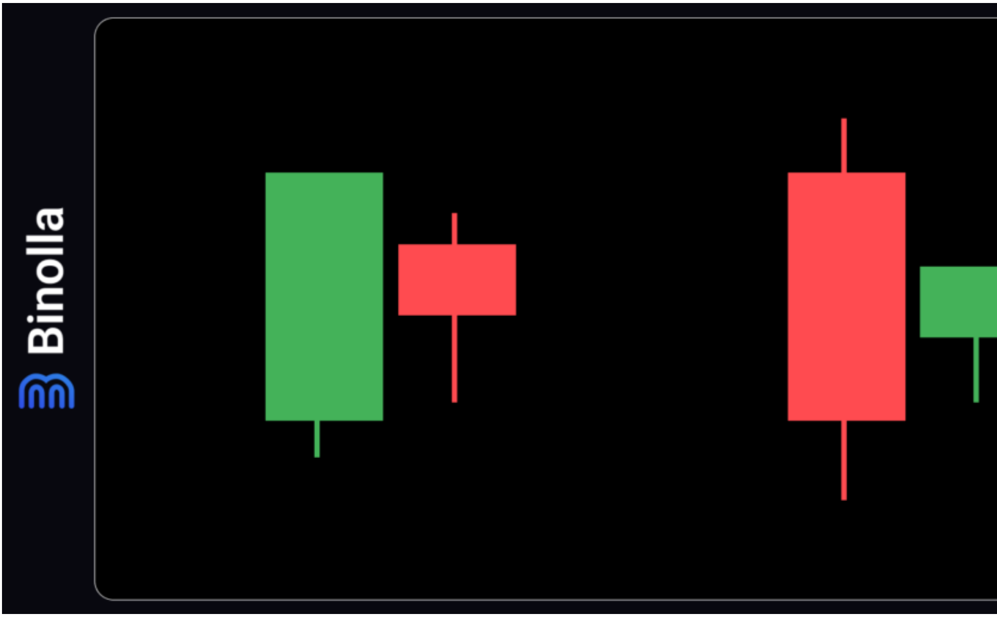
An example of the bullish Engulfing

Let's take a look at the charts. In the example above, you can see classic Bullish Engulfing, which crops up in the support level. After the local downtrend ends, this pattern shows that the price is likely to reverse upward. Therefore, you can buy a Higher contract or purchase the currency pair.

An example of the bearish Engulfing

Bearish Engulfing, on the other hand, appears in the resistance level and predicts the end of the local uptrend, as shown in our example. As a result, you can buy a Lower contract or simply sell the currency pair after the bearish candlestick crops up.

Harami



Harami pattern

A classic Harami pattern represents two candlesticks, where the second one is "engulfed" by the first one. This model has a lot in common with Engulfing, being its mirror copy. In bearish Harami, you have the first bearish candlestick with a longer body and the second bullish candlestick with a smaller body, which is "engulfed" by the bearish one.

When it comes to a bullish Harami pattern, the first bullish candlestick has a longer body, and the second bearish one is "engulfed" by the bullish candlestick.

An example of the bearish Harami pattern

Keep in mind that a classic Harami can be mostly found in Stocks, where gaps are frequent. In the example above, we have a kind of Harami, where the bearish candlestick is completely engulfed by the bullish one. However, when it comes to Forex, this type of pattern can rarely be found on charts due to higher trading volumes.

If you see this bearish Harami, you can think about buying a Lower contract or selling the currency pair.

An example of the bullish Harami pattern

There is one more type of Harami that includes one standard candlestick and one Doji. This combination is known as Harami Cross. It has the same meaning for the markets, as the idea of the model is to show that the previous trend comes to an end and the new one is likely to begin. In the example above, you can see a bullish Harami Cross after a local downtrend. Traders could buy a Higher contract or purchase the currency pair in this situation.

Tweezers

Tweezers pattern

Tweezers or Twins are very rare candlestick patterns with two identical candlesticks facing in various directions. Bullish Tweezers crop up after a downtrend. It consists of a bearish candlestick, which is identical or almost identical to the next bullish one. One of the key conditions of this pattern is that two candlesticks should have wicks below the same size, meaning their lowest levels are the same.

When it comes to bearish Tweezers, they are a mirror reflection of the bullish ones, with bullish and bearish candlesticks of the same size having wicks of the same length. In turn, hit the same highs.

An example of Tweezers in trading

Classic Tweezers are very rare, but if you find one on the chart, you can use it as this is a very strong pattern. In our example, we have a pattern that is very close to classic Twins, but a bullish candlestick here has a lower wick, while a bearish one has none. Anyway, this pattern can be treated as Tweezers with the idea to buy a Lower contract or sell the currency pair.

Morning and Evening Stars

Morning and Evening Stars

Those are triple-candlestick patterns that allow you to find spots on the chart where the price is likely to reverse. Morning Star crops up in the support level. It starts with a large red candlestick, which is still the continuation of the previous downtrend. Then comes a small Spinning Top, which shows the uncertainty of the market and demonstrates that the bulls come into play. The next long-bodied candlestick confirms the reversal.

When it comes to the Evening Star, it is the mirror reflection of the Morning Star with the first long-bodied bullish candlestick, Spinning Top, and a long-bodied bearish candlestick, which confirms the beginning of a new trend.

An example of the Evening Star pattern

The example above shows the Evening Star, a pattern that predicts the end of a bullish trend and the reversal of the market. If you see this pattern during your market research, you can buy a Lower contract once the red long-bodied candlestick closes.

Three White Soldiers and Three Black Crows

Three White Soldiers and Three Black Crows

Three White Soldiers is another reversal pattern that forms after the downtrend. It includes three candlesticks that should match the following conditions:

Keep in mind that all three candlesticks should be of the same green color, meaning they should be bullish.

When it comes to Three Black Crows, this is a mirror pattern for Three White Soldiers with the following conditions to be met:

An example of Three White Soldiers in trading

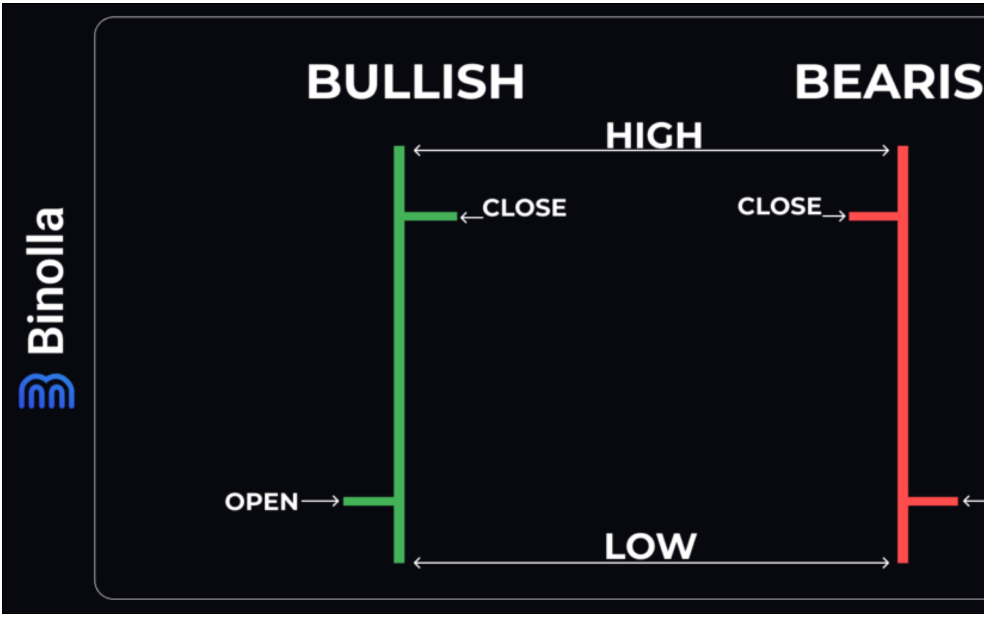
The example above demonstrates how a bullish pattern works. We have three candlesticks after a bearish trend, which meet all the conditions of the Three White Soldiers. Therefore, once you meet something of a kind on the charts, you can think about buying a Higher contract or buying the currency pair.

An example of Three Black Crows

In the situation above, we had a local uptrend, which ended and three candlesticks meet all the conditions of the Three Black Crows Pattern. You can buy a Lower contract once the third candlestick is closed or simply sell the currency pair.

Bar Charts

A bar chart is designed to provide traders with important information about the current price. Unlike the line, where you can see the price at a particular moment only, a bar demonstrates the open, high, low, and close prices. With all this data, you can clearly see what has happened within a particular period. For instance, if you are using a bar chart for the hourly timeframe, you can see the open and close prices as well as pinpoint both extremes.



Discovering the ins and outs of the bar chart

Apart from learning more about the prices for a particular period, you can also use such bars to pinpoint market trends. All bars are of two colors. The green one stands for a bullish movement, while the red one is designed to outline bearish movements.

Before delving deeper, it is worth looking at the parts of a bar to understand the meaning of each line there. First comes a vertical line, which is the bone of the bar. It helps traders to see the range of price fluctuations as well as pinpoint the extremes.

The extremes of the vertical lines demonstrate the highs and lows for a particular period. The one at the top shows the highest point that the price reached, while the one at the bottom outlines the lowest price.

Horizontal lines are designed to show open and close prices. The one on the left side is for the open price, while the one on the right is for the close one. Keep in mind that depending on the type of bar, the opening price can be above or below the closing one. In the bullish bar, the open price is below the close one as the quotes went upward during the period. Conversely, in the bearish bar, the open price is above the close one as the quotes moved down.

An example of a bar chart on the Binolla platform

The example above shows a bar chart in action. You can see some periods where there are only green bars or only red ones. If green bars follow each other, then we can say that the trend is bullish, while a series of red bars tells us about the downtrend.

How to Use Bar Charts in Trading

Finding the Right Timeframe

Similar to Japanese candlesticks, trading with bars requires defining the right timeframe. For those who prefer short-term trading, including 5s scalping, the Binolla broker offers Seconds timeframes. If you want to capitalize on price fluctuations within minutes, then you can choose Minutes timeframes.

For those aspiring to capitalize on larger price fluctuations and to profit from major trends, the platform offers Hourly and Daily timeframes. You can switch between them depending on your strategy. For instance, you can find entry points on lower timeframes, while pinpointing main trend movements on higher ones.

Using Bar Charts to Conduct Technical Analysis

Apart from simply showing traders several price stances, bars can be used by market participants to find trends and even reversals. The next paragraphs will provide you with some interesting strategies that you can use to find entry points.

Finding Trends Using Bar Charts

Finding trends on bar charts

First, bars are helpful when a trader wants to outline any price movement. The image above demonstrates how one can pinpoint the uptrend. The line connects the lowest points of bars where each one is higher than the previous one.

Finding downtrends using bar charts

To outline the downtrend, traders can also use bars and a trendline. The simplest way to make sure that the price is going down is to connect the decreasing highs of the bar chart. As you can see, the descending line pinpoints the downtrend, allowing you to buy Lower contracts or sell FX CFDs.

Finding trends with the Keltner Channel indicator

Another way to find trends when trading with bars is to use various trend-following technical indicators. In this example, we have added the Keltner Channel. The downtrend is confirmed when all the lines move downward. On the other hand, when all lines move upward, the trend is bullish.

How to Find Entry Points Along a Trend with Bars

How to find entry points when trading with bars and Keltner Channel

The most popular strategy that professional traders use to find entry points when they trade with bars is to define points where the price rejects the outer line of the indicator. In this particular example, we have a couple of examples where the price rejects the higher band, which gives traders a reliable signal to buy a CFD or a Higher contract. Also, when the price is inside the Keltner Channel indicator, it tests the lower band and then reverses from there. You can also purchase a

Higher contract or buy a currency pair, stock, cryptocurrency, etc.

Buying Lower contracts when trading with bars and Keltner Channel

The opposite situation is when the price is below the Keltner Channel indicator. In this case, a trader should wait for a moment when the price rejects the lower band of the technical analysis tool to open a Lower contract. Forex traders can sell a currency pair, stock, or cryptocurrency.

Also, you can buy a Lower contract or sell when the price rejects the upper band of the indicator when it is within the envelope. Simply wait for this moment and engage.

Buying Higher contracts when the price rejects the ascending trendline

In the next example, there is an ascending trendline, which pinpoints the general uptrend. Here a trader needs to wait until the price rejects

the trendline to buy a Higher contract or to buy a currency pair, stock, or cryptocurrency when they trade Forex CFDs.

Inside and Outside Bars

Inside bars in trading

The inside bar pattern consists of two bars of different directions. The first one can be bullish or bearish and the second should be the opposite one. The idea of this pattern is that the second bar should be "inside" the first one, which means that its open and close prices should be "inside" the open and close prices of the first bar.

To make it simple, let's consider both formations. A bullish inside bar is formed with a bearish and bullish bar. The open price of the second one should be above the close price of the first, while the close price of the green bar should be below the open price of the red one.

When it comes to the bearish inside bar, the situation is the opposite.

The first bar is green, and the second is red. The open price of the second bar should be below the close price of the first, while the close price of the second should be above the open price of the first.

How to Trade Inside Bars

The bearish inside bar pattern

The inside bar should appear at the resistance level to be a valid reversal pattern. Once you find it there, you should wait for the bearish bar to close to buy a Lower contract. As you can see, the price moves down afterward. Forex traders can sell in this situation.

The bullish inside bar pattern

When it comes to the bullish inside bar pattern, it occurs at the bottom of the chart at the support level. Once you see it, you should wait until the green bar closes to buy a Higher contract. Forex CFD traders can buy a currency pair, stock, or cryptocurrency at this moment.

Outside Bars in Trading

An example of an outside bar

The outside bar pattern is the opposite of the inside bar, where the first bar is smaller than the second. Depending on the situation, outside bars can be bearish and bullish. Let's have a closer look at them.

The bullish outside bar is formed when the price is at the bottom of the chart at the support level. The first bar should be bearish, while the second one is bullish. The open and close price of the bullish bar should "engulf" those of the bearish one. This pattern is similar to that known as the bullish engulfing in the Japanese candlestick analysis.

When it comes to the bearish outside bar, the first bar should be bullish, while the second one should be bearish. The second bar should engulf the first one, which is similar to the bearish engulfing pattern.

How to Trade Outside Bars

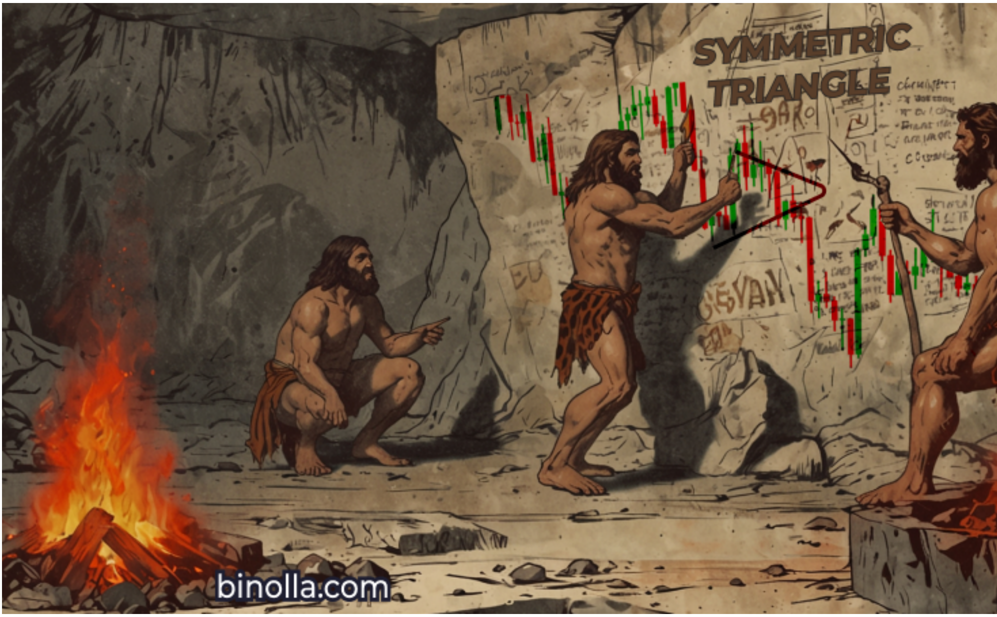
A bullish outside bar

To trade a bullish outside bar, one needs to wait until the second bar of the formation is closed. Once it happens, you need to buy a Higher contract. Keep in mind that this pattern should be formed at the support level. If you are trading FX CFDs, then you should buy a currency pair, stock, or cryptocurrency in this situation.

Trading a bearish outside bar

When it comes to a bearish outside bar, to trade it, one needs to wait until the bearish bar is closed. Once it happens, a trader should buy a Lower contract. The price moves down in our example, showing that you can close this trade in a profitable area. The same is true for FX CFD traders. They can sell a currency pair, stock, or cryptocurrency in this situation.

Reversal and continuation patterns in trading



Graphic patterns, also known as chart patterns, are widely used by professional traders. They are simple to learn and to understand but their performance should not be undervalued. Traders can use such graphic chart patterns in different situations, whether looking for a trend continuation or reversal/correction.

Chart Pattern Concept

Technical analysis is based on three key postulates. One of them states that history repeats itself. This concept was taken as a foundation for chart pattern analysis. All graphic shapes that you will see in this article are based on this principle.

What is this about? Everything that you have seen in the chart previously is likely to show up again in the future. For instance, if you look at a symmetric triangle now, it was once observed by market participants and described as a symmetric triangle first. This can be applied to any other chart pattern. Noticed once in charts, they are currently widely used by traders.

Another key thing to understand is that every chart pattern is based on market sentiment. Whether you are trading a double bottom or a head and shoulders, they can tell you more about the current market sentiment than you can even imagine. Now that you know the basic concept of chart patterns, it is worth looking at the most popular formations of this type in trading. Now that you know the basics of how to trade chart patterns, let’s have a closer look at some of the

most popular formations.

Symmetric Triangle

A symmetric triangle is a relatively popular graphic pattern that tells market participants that the market is currently uncertain. It is characterized by two trendlines that move to meet at one single point. The symmetric triangle can either be a continuation or a reversal pattern. Trading within it is not recommended as the distance between both lines becomes tighter. Traders should wait until the price breaks one of the trendlines of the triangle to engage. Triangles often appear before key macroeconomic data or events as the market is uncertain about the results, and traders place trades on both sides with lower volumes, which results in tiger fluctuations.

An example of a symmetric triangle in trading

Digital option traders can buy a Higher contract once the price leaves the triangle through the upper line. If the quotes break below the lower line, then a trader can buy Lower in this case.

Descending Triangles

Unlike symmetric triangles that have two trendlines, this one has only one trendline at the top. The bottom of this type of triangle is a support line. Descending triangles are considered bearish patterns, which means that the price is likely to break the lower edge of the model and move downward. However, in some cases, they may work on both sides, which means that the upper breakout is also possible.

The psychology behind this pattern is very clear. The descending trendline at the top makes new lower highs, which means that buyers can't reach new highs, while they still can control the price at the support level. At some moment, the bears win this contest and push the price lower, below the support line, which is a signal to engage.

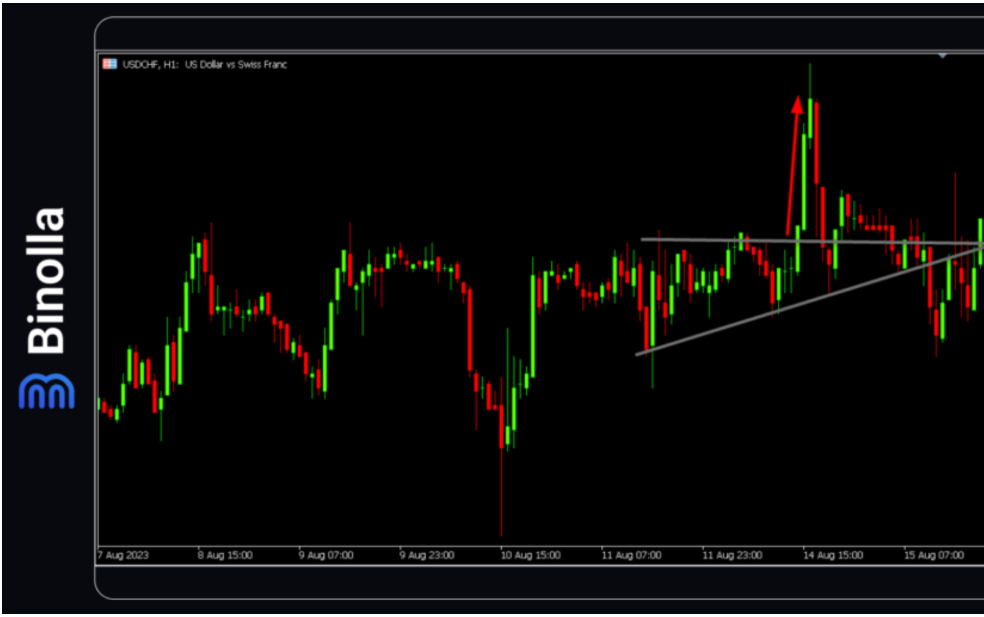
An example of a descending triangle

The descending triangle is considered a bearish pattern, which means that you are likely to buy Lower contracts in most cases. Push the Lower button once the price breaks below the support level. However, if the price moves upwards, buy a Higher contract when it breaks above the higher line.

Ascending Triangles

This is another type of triangle in trading where the lower line is an ascending trendline, and the upper one acts as the resistance level. In general, this pattern results in an uptrend. However, in some cases, the price may leave the triangle via the ascending trendline and lead to a new downtrend.

Similar to other triangles, this one indicates the market uncertainty about future fluctuations. Price fluctuations become narrower, and at some point, quotes leave the triangle with the increasing volume.



An example of an ascending triangle

Digital option traders can use this pattern to buy Higher contracts. Open a trade when the price breaks above the resistance level. However, if the quotes break below the ascending trendline, a Lower contract should be bought.

Flags and Pennants

These are among the most popular graphic patterns in trading, as they can be frequently found on charts. Flags and pennants are trend-continuation formations, which means that you can expect the price movement direction to continue once you find them on charts. There are two types of such patterns in trading:

Bullish flags and pennants. They appear after the uptrend and are regarded as a small correction. Once it is over, a new signal for buying a currency pair, stock, or cryptocurrency comes into play;

Bearish flags and pennants. These patterns appear in the middle of the downtrend and are considered a correction or consolidation. Once this correction is over, a trader can sell a currency pair, stock, or cryptocurrency.

An example of a bearish flag in trading

To open a digital option trade, you need to wait for the breakout to occur. Once the price steps outside the lower band of the flag, open a Lower contract.

An example of the bullish flag pattern

A bullish flag is another trend-continuation pattern that allows you to

buy a currency pair, cryptocurrency, stock, or any other asset when the price goes upward. It appears in the middle of the uptrend and allows market participants to predict the development of this price movement direction.

To buy a Higher contract, you need to wait until the price breaks above the upper line of the flag pattern. The key difference between using flags for forex or digital options trading is that when you buy a contract, you don't need to wait for confirmation. Simply buy the contract on the momentum that comes right after the breakout takes place.

Double Bottom

An example of the double bottom pattern

The double bottom pattern consists of two lows and a local high between them. The price tests the support level and then moves upward to touch the resistance level. Then, it makes another low and goes towards the resistance level. However, this time, it breaks the resistance (known as the neckline) and moves higher.

When the price steps outside the neckline, traders should buy a Higher contract. The signal comes right after the crossover, which makes it different from the signal for CFD traders, who should wait for the crossover candlestick to close.

Double Top

A double top pattern example

The double top pattern looks similar to the double bottom pattern, but it is formed at the top of the market. The quotes make the first top and then reverse to the local support level. The next peak is at the same level as the first one and the price retests the support level (neckline) and breaks it down finally.

Digital option traders can buy a Lower contract right after the breakout. Similar to the double top pattern, they should not wait for the candlestick to close. They can buy the contract right away with the rising volume.

Diamond Pattern

Unlike most patterns that we have described in this article, the diamond chart formation can be both bearish and bullish. The difference between them is in the previous price movement. If there is a downtrend, the diamond pattern will provide you with the buy signal,

while in the contrary situation, the price will move downwards.

An example of the diamond pattern in trading

The signal to buy a Higher contract comes at the very moment of a breakout. Check the volumes and purchase the contract when the momentum occurs.

Price levels in trading

Support and resistance levels

Drawing support, resistance, and trendlines may be very useful for traders to understand the current market situation and even to forecast price fluctuations. While naked price charts look a bit chaotic, once you put levels and trendlines on them, price fluctuation starts making sense.

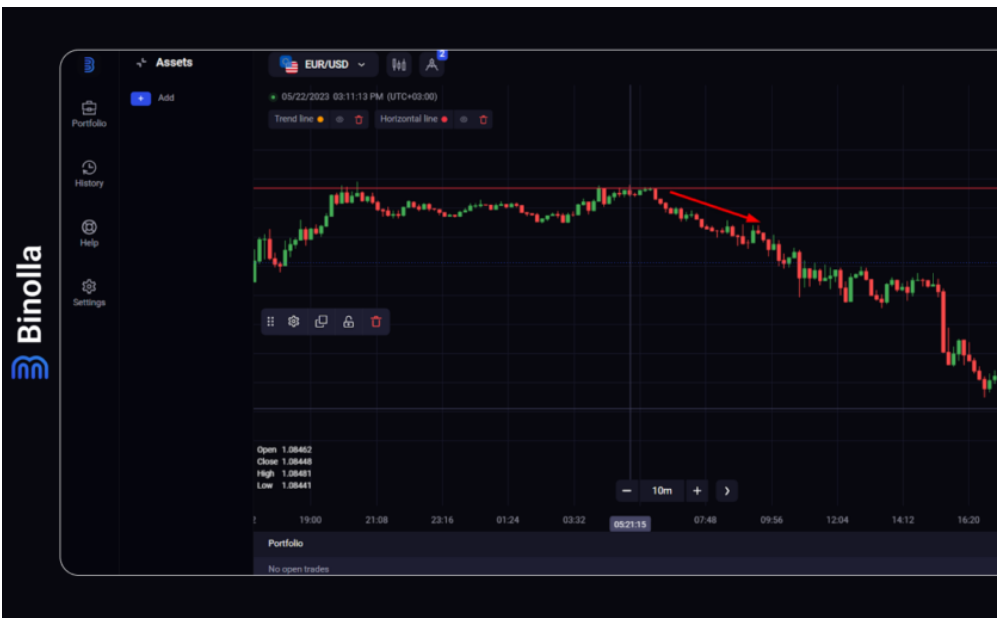
Support and Resistance Lines: What Are They For?

Support and resistance lines, or areas, are used by traders to find entry points where the price is likely to reverse. When the price is close to support, it is likely that it reverses upwards and moves higher. Therefore, traders can buy Higher options if this happens.

On the other hand, when the price is close to the resistance line, it means that it is likely to reverse downwards, which is a great opportunity for traders to buy Lower contracts.

How to use support in trading at Binolla: practical advice for beginners

The example above shows how you can use support in trading. EUR/USD tests the support line and rejects it with a doji candlestick, which is one of those patterns of uncertainty, but normally, it works as a reversal one. Therefore, once you see such a pattern that appears on the support level, you can buy a Higher contract or purchase EUR/USD if you are dealing with Forex CFD.



When it comes to resistance, you can use it the same way but in the opposite direction. Once the price tests it, you can prepare yourself for trading. If you find any confluence signals, like bearish engulfing in our case, you can buy a Lower contract or sell the currency pair.

Trading Digital Options with Support and Resistance

When trading digital options, support and resistance are crucial levels that can help you make informed decisions. These levels mark where the price tends to reverse or consolidate, and understanding how to trade with these levels can improve the accuracy of your trades.

The Bounce Strategy

The bounce strategy is based on the idea that prices will often reverse or "bounce" off significant support or resistance levels. When the price approaches support, it often signals that the price may rise again, making it an ideal point to buy a Higher option (predicting the price will increase). Conversely, when the price nears resistance, it may reverse downward, which suggests the perfect moment to buy a Lower option (predicting the price will fall). For confirmation, look for reversal candlestick patterns, such as hammers or engulfing patterns, that indicate a change in momentum. Also, using oscillators like the RSI or MACD can help identify overbought or oversold conditions, which often signal a potential reversal.

The Breakout Strategy

In some cases, the price may break through a key support or resistance level, signaling a potential continuation in the same direction. This is the essence of the breakout strategy. If the price breaks above resistance with strong momentum, it could signal a bullish trend, and you may choose to buy a Higher option. On the other hand, if the price falls below support, this indicates a bearish trend, and you might opt for a Lower option. It's essential to wait for confirmation before entering, as breakouts can sometimes be false, and the price may quickly revert back within the range. Ensuring that the breakout is accompanied by strong volume or a large momentum candle can help confirm the move.

The Range-Bound Strategy

In markets that are consolidating, prices will often move within a

defined range between support and resistance. The range-bound strategy involves trading between these levels, buying a Higher option near support and a Lower option near resistance. This strategy works well in markets where price is contained and lacks significant directional movement. Traders use tools like RSI or Bollinger Bands to gauge overbought or oversold conditions, providing further confirmation for trade entries. The key is patience, as this strategy relies on waiting for the price to reach extreme points within the range before executing a trade.

The Retest Strategy

After a breakout occurs, the price will often retest the previous support or resistance level. This is where the retest strategy comes into play. For example, if the price breaks above resistance, it may pull back and retest that resistance level, which will now act as support. If the price holds at this new support level, you may place a Higher option, expecting the price to continue upward. Similarly, after a price breaks below support, it may retest that level as resistance, providing a good opportunity to place a Lower option. This strategy can be especially effective when combined with indicators that show momentum, such as MACD or stochastic oscillators, which help confirm the likelihood of price continuing in the new direction.

Indicators in trading

Indicators are among the most popular technical analysis tools. They allow digital options, Forex, and stock traders to find entry points, visualize current market volatility, follow trends, and even see market reversals. Indicators are very illustrative, as they normally smooth market fluctuations and present main tendencies in a very convenient way.

What Are Trading Indicators?

Technical indicators refer to mathematical calculations. Depending on their formula, they can underline current market trends or even find momentum. Some indicators can even define the strength of the trend without defining its direction.

This is the basic principle that you should be aware of. Indicators have nothing to do with magic and miracles. Even if they seem to be miracles once applied to the chart, they are based on math calculations. Use various indicators with Binolla by opening an account there.

How Do They Work?

While there are plenty of various indicators, and they are mainly based on different formulas, the basic idea behind them is the same. If you take any of the top five indicators, they have a similar idea as they calculate the average price and draw a line (or several lines).

An example of a moving average that allows traders to see current price movement directions

Indicators can be used to define current trends. For instance, if you take a pure moving average, you can see the price movement direction. This, in turn, allows you to work along the trend and increase your chances of buying profitable contracts or buying/selling Forex CFDs, more precisely.

Technical indicators are purely data-driven, and they are easier to understand than drawing tools or Japanese candlesticks. Moreover, you don't need any special knowledge when applying them, as they are drawn automatically on the charts. The only thing that is required of you is to set a period, deviation, or any other option that is available in the indicators' settings.

All the changes to the indicators on the charts are done automatically. Since they are all based on formulas, you don't need to adjust anything manually. Once the price changes, the indicator is recalculated again, and you see the line or histogram changing.

Types of Technical Indicators

There are four main types of technical indicators that are categorized according to their purposes.

Trend Indicators

As it comes from its name, this type of technical indicator is based on the idea of trend. They are also known as trend-following tools, which means that they follow the current market trend, allowing traders to see the price direction.

Along with their primary purpose, those indicators can also be used as a strategy that allows traders to find entry points. Keep in mind that digital options traders use them rarely for trend-defining as trends, in general, are not among their priorities.

An example of how to use a moving average as a dynamic trendline to find entry points

The example above shows that you can buy a Higher contract even when there is a general downtrend. Therefore, you don't need to define the current tendency; in general, you simply need to find reliable entry points.

When it comes to Forex, you can discover current trends and buy or sell assets according to the main price direction.

Example of a Trend Indicator

One of the most popular trend indicators is the moving average. It is based on the concept of calculating the average price for each period (candlestick). Those average prices are connected with lines, which gives you a smooth line defining the current trend.

Basically, if the trend line is above the price and is declining, you can assume that there is a downtrend. On the other hand, if the moving average is below the price, traders can assume that there is an uptrend.

An example of using a moving average to define uptrends and downtrends

The example above demonstrates two separate trends that are highlighted by the moving average.

A crossover strategy with a moving average having different periods that allows traders to buy a Higher contract

The simplest strategy that you can use when applying two moving averages is the MA crossover. As you can see, this is a very simple strategy where you can use two MAs of different periods. As the crossover occurred below the price, you can buy a Higher contract or buy the currency pair if you are trading Forex CFDs.

When trading with trend indicators, you should keep in mind that they have one major drawback. Those indicators are trend "following." Therefore, they do not tell you about the current market situation in advance. You will find out about the trend or even find a reversal signal post-factum.

Momentum Indicators

These are oscillating indicators that allow you to find market reversals and entry points. Most oscillators are based on oversold and overbought ideas. This concept is very simple. If the asset is oversold, you can assume that the price is going to reverse and go upward in the near future. On the other hand, if the asset is overbought, the price is likely to change direction downward.

Example of a Momentum Indicator

A good example of a momentum indicator is the RSI, or Relative

Strength Index. It allows you to predict price reversals and build your strategy around this concept. RSI is popular among both digital options and Forex CFD traders as it is 100% applicable in most market situations.

An example of a strategy that uses a momentum indicator to find reversal signals in digital options trading

The example above shows a very simple strategy that you can use when trading with RSI. Once the indicator line leaves the oversold area (below 30), you can expect the price to move upward. Therefore, it would be a good idea to buy a Higher contract or a Forex currency pair.

Volatility and Trend Strength Indicators

Volatility is very important in trading whatever asset you choose. Therefore, knowing the current volatility is crucial for success. Any dramatic change in the market is likely to provide traders with some great opportunities.

While volatility itself does not provide any signals to traders, it is commonly used by traders to understand which assets to trade and how many pips a price can make in a particular interval.

Example of a Volatility Indicator

How to apply a volatility indicator to observe the strength of a trend. An example with the ATR indicator

One of the most interesting volatility indicators is ATR, or Average True Range. The idea behind this indicator is to demonstrate current market volatility and the strength of the current trend. As you can see on the chart above, while the ATR is growing, we have a rise in volatility and a trend movement.

However, you shouldn’t forget that the position of the ATR line, as well as its slope, has nothing to do with the trend direction. It can grow regardless of the current trend, as this uptrend in the ATR line demonstrates the rising volatility and the growing strength of the trend, not its direction.

Pure ATR is useless as an indicator to find entry points. Moreover, digital options traders can skip it as well and not add the indicator to their strategies as they are not interested in the direction or strength of the trend. Even one pip counts. Therefore, even if the market is less volatile at any particular moment, you still have an opportunity to earn a payout.

Forex traders never use ATR as a separate indicator, as it is less informative.

Traders do not use volatility and trend strength indicators separately in their strategies. It is better to add momentum or trend-following indicators to improve a strategy.

In the example above, you can see Bullish Engulfing. This is an opportunity for a trader to buy the currency pair. You can hold the position until ATR grows, as you can expect that the volatility will remain high.

Volume Indicators

This fourth category of indicators is here for informational purposes only. The point is that in Forex, there are no pure volumes. Those indicators are based on ticks instead. Volume indicators are widely popular in stock trading, where you can get real volumes from exchanges.

What Technical Indicator should I learn first?

There are plenty of indicators that you can use in trading. New traders often think about which one to choose and learn first. Taking into consideration that the average price is one of the basic concepts of technical indicators, it is recommended to start with the moving average.

This indicator is one of the easiest to understand and apply to your

trading strategy. Moreover, it allows you to both follow the current trend and even find entry points. However, MA is great for Forex, while for digital options, it is better to use momentum indicators, which allow you to find entry points at reversals.

The Moving Average Indicator: Basic Information, Strategies, Recommendations

The moving average is a common technical indicator that is used by millions of traders worldwide in many forms. Some of them apply pure moving averages in their tactics, while others use variations of this indicator in other technical tools that include Envelopes, Bollinger Bands, Ichimoku Cloud, and many more. You can use all of them if you start trading with Binolla.

MA, which is short for moving average, allows you to build a lot of strategies of different types. Depending on your current trading goals, you can simply define market trends or go further and find entry points. Moreover, you can apply it separately or combine it with other technical analysis tools.

What is a Moving Average?

Simply put, a moving average is a line that averages prices for a particular period. For instance, if you take 14 periods, you will see the line that is calculated for the 14 previous candlesticks or the past 14 days if you are using any other type of chart.

Types of Moving Averages

Most traders use a simple moving average as it provides a lot of useful information about the price and the current situation on charts. However, there are some other types of MA that you may want to try in your strategies. Find detailed explanations of the most popular variations below.

Simple Moving Average or SMA

This type of moving average trading indicator is based on simple calculations (as it comes from its name). The idea is to take a particular period and calculate the average. The formula for this indicator is the following:

MA = Prices for the Number of Periods/Total Number of Periods

The calculations are done with each new candlestick. Therefore, the line changes after each new candlestick closes.

Moving averages on the Binolla platform

The example above shows what a simple moving average looks like. As you can see, the line goes below and above the price, allowing you to see trends.

Weighted Moving Average or WMA

In this type of moving average, the weight is attributable to each particular point in the calculations. For instance, if the weighted moving average contains ten entries of data, then the closest element will be multiplied by ten, the ninth by nine, the eighth by eight, and so on. Later on, the sum will be calculated and divided by $n(n+1)/2$

An example of a weighted moving average on the Binolla platform

Exponential Moving Average or EMA

This type of moving average is of particular use when the price spikes. Exponential moving averages give more weight to recent prices. Therefore, they have some advantages over SMAs as they allow you to take a look at recent performance.

To calculate an exponential moving average, you need to use the following formula:

EMA = ((Closing price – EMA of the previous period)*multiplier) + EMA of the previous period.

An example of an exponential moving average on the Binolla platform

Triangular Moving Average or TMA

The data in this type of moving average is smoothed twice. To calculate TMA, you need to calculate SMA first, and then you simply calculate the average of SMAs for a particular period.

An example of a triangular moving average on the Binolla platform

How to Set a Period of a Moving Average

One of the most important questions that many traders ask themselves before even applying a moving average is what period to set.

What Periods to Set When Using a Moving Average

Once you apply a moving average to your chart, you will face a dilemma about which period to set. Before you even change the numbers, you should understand how it works. A period is the number of candlesticks that will be included in calculations. Therefore, if you set a greater number, you will add more candlesticks to the calculations, while if you set a lower period, fewer candlesticks will be involved.

Setting a period has a direct impact on what you will see on charts. If you increase the number of candlesticks, you will see that a moving average becomes smoother. It ignores some price fluctuations and reversals, but it makes the general picture of the trend clearer.

A 50-period simple moving average (SMA) on the Binolla platform

The picture above shows what a 50-period SMA looks like. As you can see, there are several upside corrections during the uptrend, but the

line is almost straight with a minor reaction to those price changes.

An example of a 20-period “flexible” simple moving average on the Binolla platform

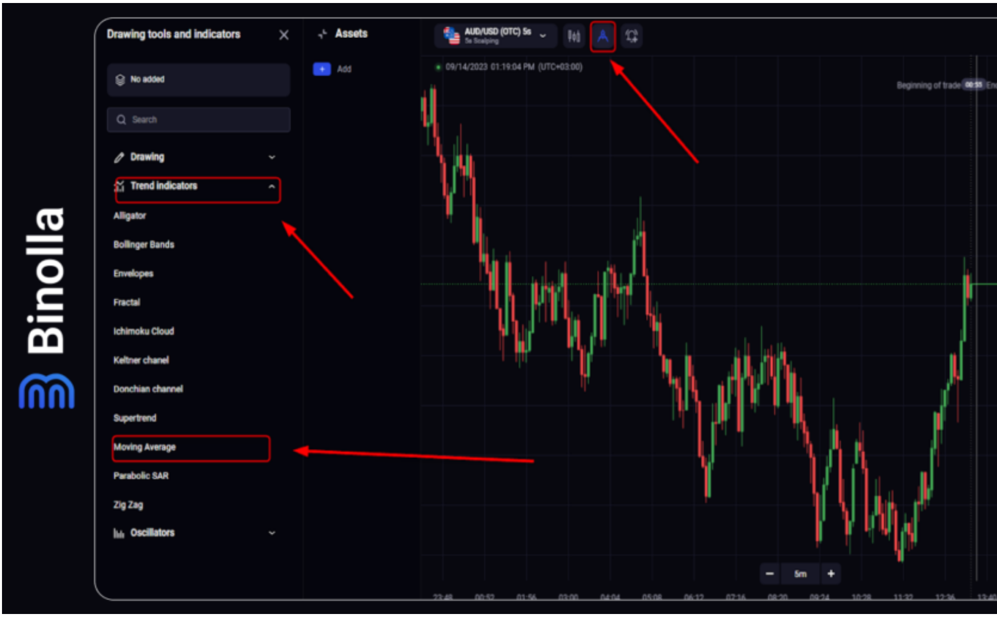
When you take a closer look at SMA 20, you will see that it is more “flexible” and repeats the contours of the price movement. However, when using this type of moving average, you still have an idea of the price movement direction.

How to Choose an MA Program?

Now that you have seen a couple of examples of a moving average with different periods, we are going to provide you with some recommendations on how to choose the right one for your particular strategy. Here are some hints that you can look through when setting a period:

Digital options traders normally use MAs with 10 or 20-period lengths, while FX and stock traders can apply any period depending on their trading styles.

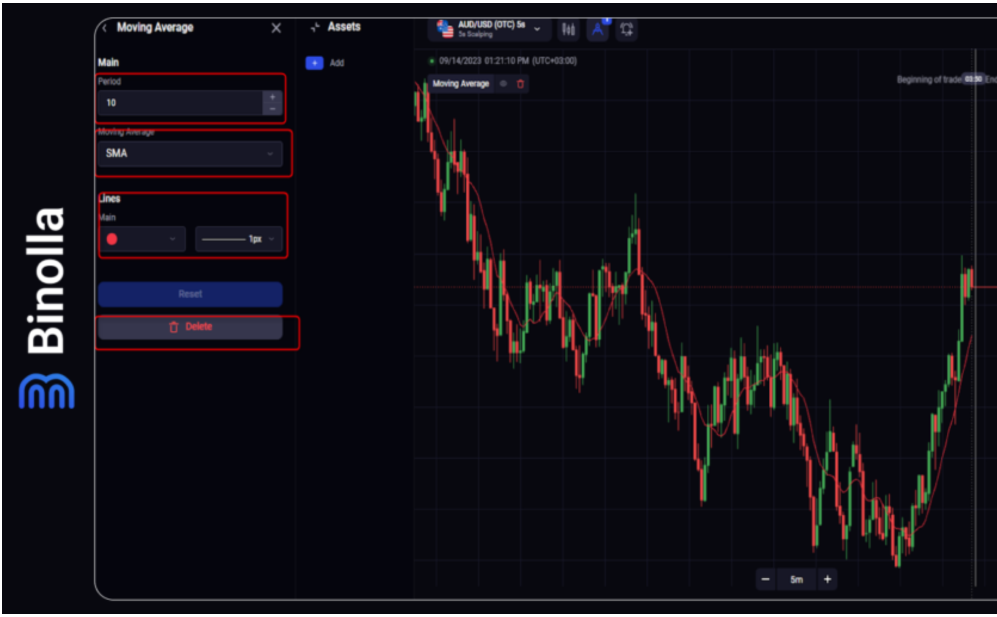
How to Apply a Moving Average on the Binolla Platform



How to add a moving average to the Binolla chart

Binolla allows you to use one or several moving averages of different periods. You can easily apply it to charts by completing the following steps:

Once you finalize the last step, the indicator will appear on the chart.



Setting a period of a moving average on the Binolla platform

Now that you have applied the indicator, you can set some important features. In particular, you can change the period and type of moving average and set the color and thickness of the line. If you don't need a moving average anymore, you can delete it from the chart.

What Are Moving Averages Normally Used For?

A moving average can be used to identify market trends.

There are two main features of this indicator that traders should know before applying it. First, a moving average allows traders to define the current market price direction. When the price fluctuates below a moving average and the latter goes downward, you can say that there is a downtrend. However, if the price is above a moving average and the line goes upward, the uptrend is developing.

Another feature of using this indicator is that it plays the role of dynamic support/resistance and trendline. With this feature, traders can identify entry points or think about when to exit from the market if the price changes direction.

The MACD Indicator

An example of the MACD indicator

MACD (Moving Average Convergence Divergence) is a technical oscillator that measures the difference between two exponential moving averages (EMAs) of different periods and consists of the following components:

Below, we give a brief description of each component.

MACD line. The MACD line represents the difference between two exponential moving averages (EMAs) of a currency pair. The most commonly used EMAs are the EMAs with periods of 12 and 26. This line is drawn on a separate chart below the price chart.

Signal Line. The signal line is the 9-day EMA from the MACD line. It is drawn on the same chart and is used to generate trading signals.

Histogram. The histogram is the difference between the MACD line and the signal line and is used to visualize the strength of the trend. When the histogram is above the zero line, it indicates an uptrend, and when the histogram is below the zero line, it indicates a downtrend.

Trading with the MACD Indicator

An example of a strategy based on the MACD indicator

Being an oscillator, MACD provides traders with reversal signals. In our example, you can see some of them. The signal comes when the lines of the MACD indicator make a crossover. If this happens before the middle line, then a trader can buy a Higher contract. When the MACD lines make the crossover above the middle line, then one can buy a Lower contract.

RSI or Relative Strength Index

Relative Strength Index: an example of the indicator on the Binolla platform

The relative strength index, aka RSI, is one of the most interesting momentum solutions. It measures the speed of price movements and their changes over a pre-set time interval. RSI has a 14-period by default, which is enough in most cases for various trading purposes.

The indicator fluctuates in a separate window in a range between 0 and 100. It has two additional horizontal lines (30 and 70, but you can change them to 20 and 80 if you want) that mark overbought and oversold areas.

A strategy with RSI: how to buy a Higher contract when RSI leaves the oversold area

As for trading signals, RSI is mostly used by traders to find market reversals. The example above shows a situation when the indicator goes below 30 (reaches the oversold area) and then goes above 30, which is a signal to buy Higher digital options contracts.

Ichimoku Cloud (Ichimoku Kinko Hyo) Basics: How to Set Up and Use the Indicator

Many traders are well aware of Japanese candlesticks and use them in their everyday trading routines. However, this is not the only tool that comes from Japan that you can apply for analyzing price fluctuations. The Ichimoku Cloud in Forex and

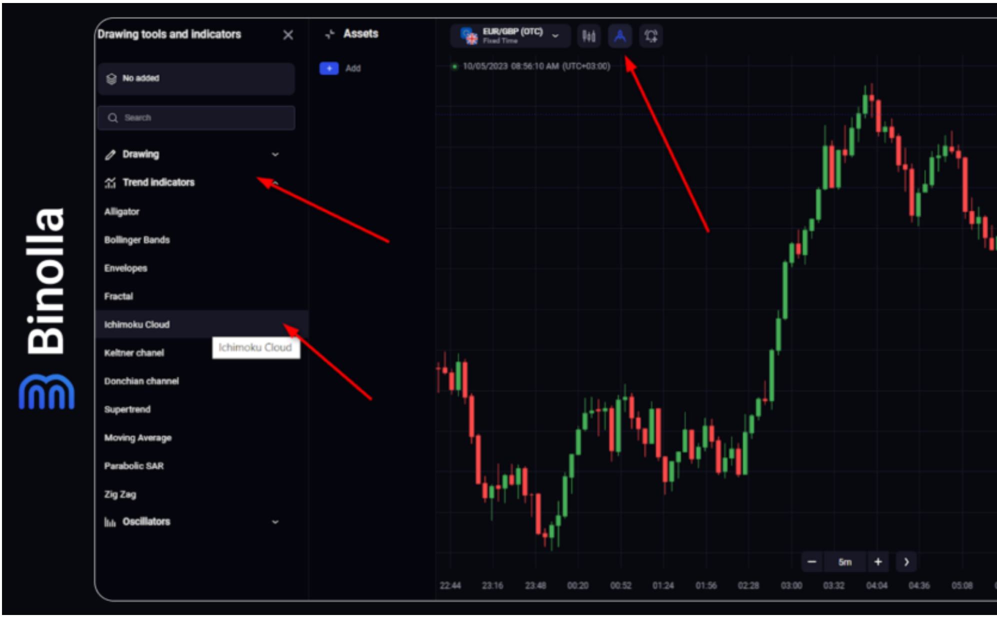
digital options is an indicator that is based on moving averages and allows you to build a whole trading system around it. By reading this article, you will discover the basics of the technical analysis tool, how to apply it to the Binolla charts, as well as some interesting strategies.

Ichimoku Cloud: What's Under the Hood

Ichnimoku Cloud on the Binolla platform

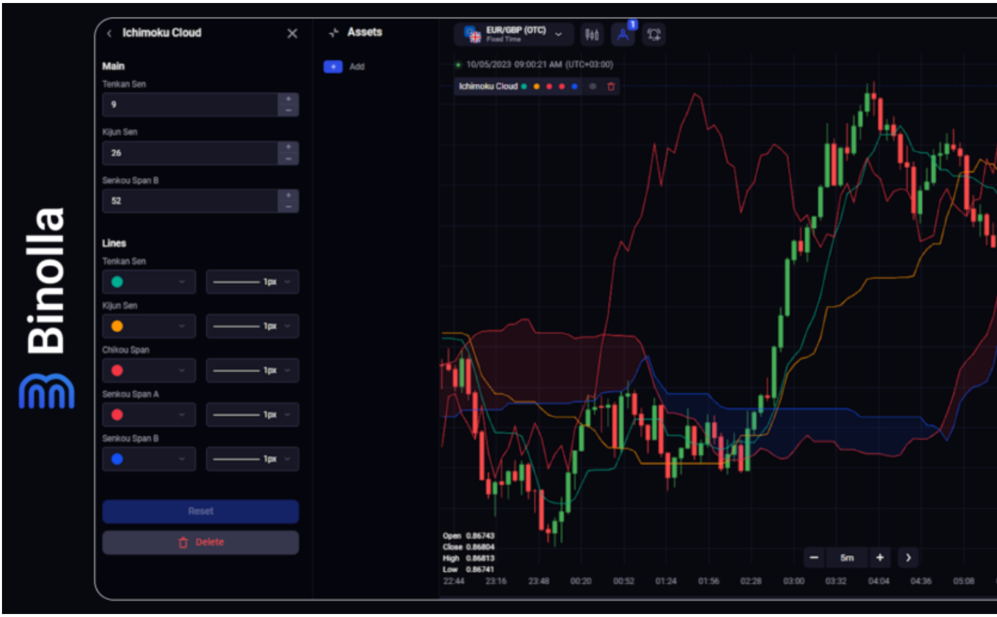
The indicator comprises five lines, two of which form the famous Ichimoku cloud. Find their description below:

How to Apply the Ichimoku Indicator to the Binolla Charts



How to add the Ichimoku Cloud indicator to Binolla charts

To start using the Ichimoku Cloud indicator, you need to apply it to charts first. With Binolla, you can do it in a couple of clicks:



Ichimoku Kinko Hyo settings: how to set up the indicator

After you add the indicator to the charts, it is time to set it up. Ichimoku Kinko Hyo was designed with periods that were set by its developer.

The 9-period MA smooths the price enough, but it is still flexible and reacts to minor price fluctuations, while the 26-period MA (Kijun) is less flexible and slower, which is better when you need a clear picture of the current trend. As for the 52-period Senkou Span B, it is the slowest line that indicates the current trend and acts as a support and resistance line depending on where the price is at the moment.

Therefore, it is better not to change them if you want them to work as planned by the man behind this technical analysis tool.

How to Read the Ichimoku Cloud

The Ichimoku Cloud trading indicator consists of the cloud itself, which is arguably the most important part of the tool, and three other moving averages that can also be used by traders to define trends and market volatility.

If the price of the stock, currency pair, or other asset stays below the cloud, we can state that the downtrend is dominating. On the other hand, when the price of the asset stays above the cloud, the uptrend is developing. Therefore, by using the cloud solely, you can understand which price movement direction is currently relevant for a particular asset.

Tenkan and Kijun are also of great importance when you trade with the Ichimoku Cloud indicator. Tenkan with a period of 9 is regarded as a fast-moving average, while Kijun with a period of 26 is a low one. When both move upwards, then you can suggest that the uptrend is prevailing, while when both move downwards, the downtrend is developing.

Bollinger Bands Technical Indicator Explained: Basics and Trading Strategies

Bollinger Bands is a classic technical indicator that was brought to life by John Bollinger, a famous trader and technical analysis researcher. This tool appeared in 1983, and it has been used by many traders since.

The main idea of the indicator is to provide traders with the opportunity to evaluate price action and check market volatility regardless of what particular asset they use. By reading this article, you will learn more about the Bollinger Bands indicator and how to apply it to trading. We will also provide you with some basic strategies.

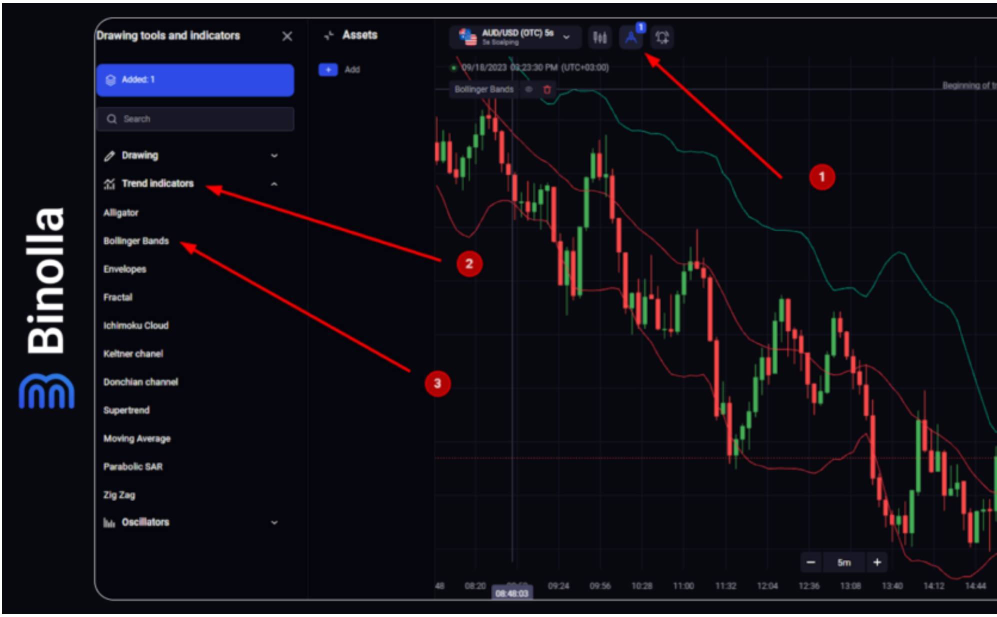
Bollinger Bands: Behind the Scenes

Bollinger Bands basics: the meaning of each band in the indicator

The Bollinger Bands indicator comprises a middle line, which is a moving average, and two bands that encapsulate the price, which stays within for the majority of the time. We say “the majority” as in some cases, the price breaks one of the bands and stays outside for a while. However, later, it returns within boundaries to fluctuate between the upper and lower bands.

Normally, traders use SMA 20 when they apply Bollinger Bands on the chart, but you can change the period if you think that this will make the indicator even more useful to you.

How to Apply the BB Indicator on the Binolla Platform

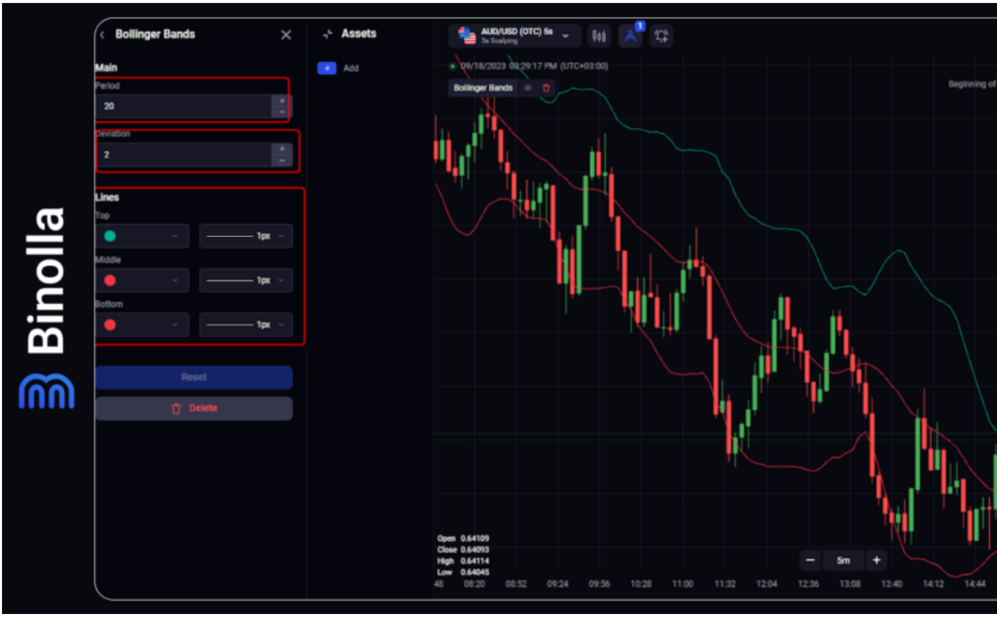


How to start using the BB indicator at Binolla

To start using the Bollinger Bands indicator on the Binolla platform, you need to perform several simple steps. Here is a detailed guide on how to apply this technical analysis tool:

Once you complete all these steps, you will see the indicator added to your chart.

After you apply BB to the chart, you can also adjust some settings.



The BB indicator settings: change period and other options

In particular, traders can change the period and deviation, as well as the color and thickness of lines on the chart.

Bollinger Bands: Which Period to Choose

The indicator uses a 20-period by default, which means that the simple moving average, means that 20 previous candlesticks are involved in calculations. There is also one parameter to consider when applying BB. It includes two standard deviations that are responsible for the calculations of the lower and upper bands.

The upper boundary is calculated by adding two times the standard deviation to the simple moving average. The lower one is drawn by subtracting two times the standard deviation from the simple moving average.

You can use this standard SMA with a period of 20 without any hesitation. However, if you want to adjust something, you can change it. Keep in mind that the indicator is based on a moving average, which means that if you lower the period, you will see more fluctuations in the line that will be closer to price fluctuations. However, there will be more fake signals.

On the other hand, if you decide to increase the period of BB, you will face a situation when the lines are straighter. You may lose some

important signals if you continue to add numbers to the indicator's period.

The best way to start using BB is to apply it with standard settings, as they reflect all you need from the indicators on charts. Make any adjustments if, and only if, they are required by a particular strategy.

How to Interpret the Bollinger Bands Indicator

One of the advantages of this technical analysis tool is that BB is very illustrative. Once you apply it to your chart, you will have a better idea of what is going on with the price currently and even see some interesting spots where you can find great entry points.

John Bollinger invented this indicator to watch the current market volatility. You can do it as well by simply looking at the distance between the boundaries of this technical analysis tool.

Measuring volatility with BB: The bands will tell you more about the current market participants' activity

The example above shows you how to do it from scratch. After you apply the indicator to the chart, you can observe how the bands behave. If they are getting closer and making a narrow range for some time, you can say that the volatility is low in this period. However, once both bands start to move away from each other, then the volatility rises.

It is not yet a signal to trade, but it can be a kind of alert for traders to keep an eye on a stock or a currency pair and look for entry points.

Using Bollinger Bands to highlight trends

Another way to interpret what you see on charts when applying the BB indicator is to watch for trends. While the first goal of this technical analysis tool is to provide you with information about volatility, it can also be useful if you have already opened a position and need to know where to close it.

Bollinger Bands and uptrends: how to define them when trading with the indicator

The same can be applied to uptrends. In the example above, you can see that the price is stuck to the upper band of the indicator for a while. If you hold your FX position or buy a stock for quite a long period, you can watch the indicator and stay in the market until the price goes to the lower band.

Stochastic

An example of the Stochastic indicator

A stochastic oscillator is a technical momentum indicator that displays the current price position relative to the price range over a certain time.

The main idea behind the tool is to identify market patterns:

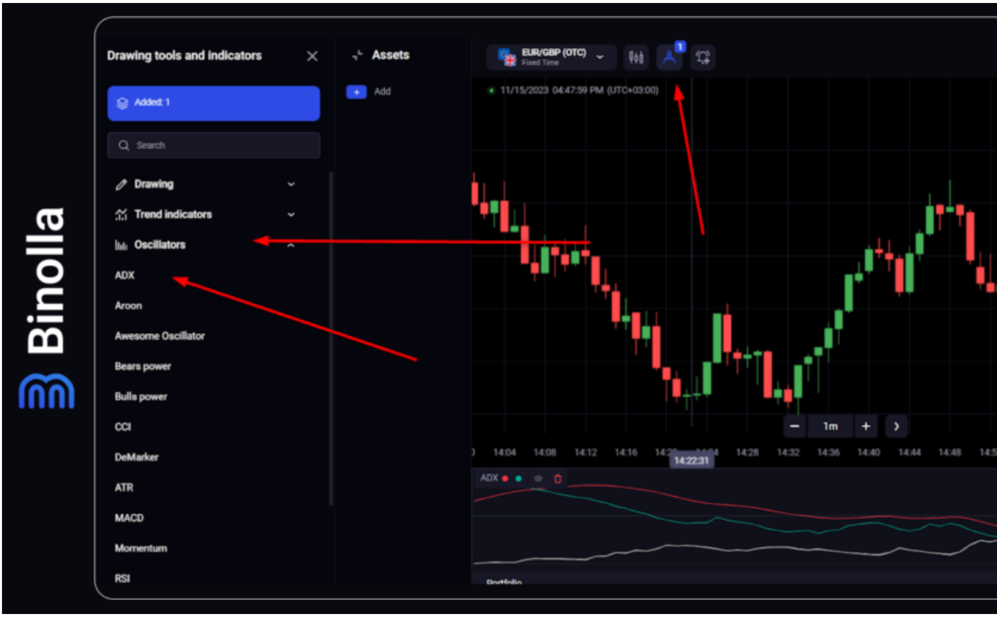
In an uptrend, the current closing price stops for some time at the level of the previous local maximums. And in a bearish trend, it stops at the level of the previous minimum. With the right choice of time interval and expectation, the indicator can be used in any market.

ADX Indicator in Trading: How to Curb The Lines

ADX stands for Average Directional Index. The indicator is known for its capability of measuring trends or directional price movements. It uses the average true range as well as

moving averages to display the current state of the market. Unlike most technical indicators, this one can't be used for defining market signals. It is applied by traders mostly to filter signals.

How to Use the ADX Indicator



Adding the ADX indicator to the Binolla platform

To start using the ADX indicator on the Binolla Platform, you need to complete the following steps:

ADX Indicator Formula

The formula for calculating the Average Directional Index (ADX) indicator involves several steps. Find its overview described below:

The resulting ADX value represents the strength of the trend. Higher ADX values indicate a stronger trend, while lower values suggest a weaker or less-defined trend. Traders often use ADX values above 25 as a threshold for determining the presence of a significant trend.

How to Use the ADX Indicator in Day Trading with Digital Options

The first thing that you should remember before applying ADX to your charts is that this indicator is of small importance for digital options. It provides you with information about the trend's strength and direction. You can find entry point signals with this indicator, but it is better to confirm them with other tools.

Knowing about the current trend may be useful for digital options traders, as opening trades along the main price movement direction is safer than trading against it. Nevertheless, some market participants use counter-trend trading systems and do it successfully. Thus, using

ADX may hinder them from making appropriate market decisions.

How to Use the ADX Indicator: Suggestions

While ADX does not provide you with good entry points, you may still apply it in your trading routine. Some traders find it extremely useful, especially when they are looking for mid- and long-term trading opportunities when it comes to Forex or stocks. Thus, it would be a good idea to know how to read ADX.

The main line of the ADX indicator shows the strength of the trend movement. +DI and -DI lines help traders highlight the direction of the price movement.

Establishing the Trend Strength

Determining the trend strength with the ADX indicator

ADX is the line that is responsible for defining the trend's strength. It is believed that when it is below 20, the trend is weak, or there is no trend at all. Once it goes above 20, the current price movement gains strength.

The example above shows how it works. The price is in the downtrend, and the ADX line is above 20 most of the time, which allows you to assume that the trend is going to continue.

Important Note:

Some traders wrongly assume that the red line indicates the direction of the price movement. As you can see in our example, the line is high, but the trend goes down.

Once the line goes back below 20, the trend is over as it is substituted by the flat.

Sideways trading with the ADX indicator.

In the example above, you can see that the price goes sideways, and the red line of the ADX indicator is below 20.

Establishing The Trend Direction with ADX

Apart from using the indicator to evaluate the trend strength, you can equally apply it to your trading system in order to define the current trend direction. The +DI and -DI lines can be used for this purpose. This system works similarly to moving average crossovers.

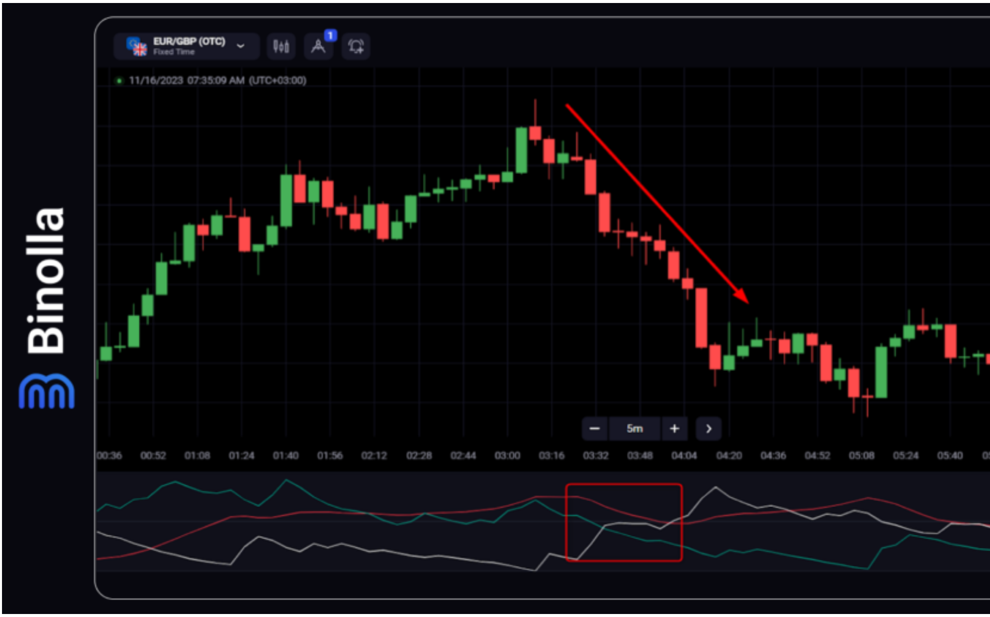
Finding the trend direction with the ADX indicator

The image above shows you a classic system based on the ADX indicator. Once +DI (green) crosses -DI (white) and goes higher, you can expect the price to go upward. This is where you can apply a crossover strategy. Traders buy Higher contracts at the moment of such a crossover.

However, it is better to use another signal that will tell you about the upcoming uptrend. If you look at the chart, you can find a hammer pattern there, right at the beginning of the whole upward movement.

This can be your signal for buying digital options, Forex, or stock assets. If you are using this hammer strategy and buying a Higher contract, you don't need ADX anymore as the trade is already in place, and all you need to do is wait for the expiration to come.

Forex or stock traders, in turn, still need ADX to see when the directional movement is over to find exit points. Once DI crosses +DI from below, the trend is likely to reverse, which means that you can close your long positions. You should also look at ADX. If it goes below 20, the current price movement is over.



Determining the downtrend with the ADX indicator

The opposite signal comes when -DI crosses +DI from below. In this case, you have a clear sell signal. Digital options traders can buy Lower contracts, while FX or stock traders go short. However, the trick here is that digital options traders can enter the market after the Shooting Star pattern and simply watch if their signal is confirmed by the ADX indicator (sometimes, this confirmation may come even after the trade is closed).

Forex or stock traders, in turn, can sell after the Shooting Star candle is closed. They may still need ADX to see whether the directional movement is going to continue and how strong the trend is.

The red line of ADX is responsible for the trend strenght

There is one more important thing that you should know about ADX before you start using it. The red line, which is responsible for displaying the trend strength, does not work properly all the time. It may provide you with the wrong information, like in the case shown in the example above. This may happen when the trend changes instantly.

Here, you can see that the price has strong downside momentum. However, the ADX part of the indicator (the red line) goes down, which can be interpreted as a weakness in the trend. This is due to the fact that the line is unloading after reaching its peaks during the uptrend. Thus, if you see such a sharp switch in a trend movement direction, you should rely on other indicators.

Another thing to consider when you are trading with the ADX indicator is that it is a lagging technical analysis tool. This means that the signals come late, and sometimes, you lose part of the movement. Thus, it is better to find entry points using other tools and look at ADX simply to confirm your suggestions.

Parabolic SAR Indicator: Basics, Strategies,

Recommendations

Parabolic SAR is a trend indicator that was developed by Welles Wilder in 1978. It can't be considered a very popular

indicator, especially when you compare it to moving averages, Bollinger Bands, and many others. By reading this article, you will find out more about Parabolic SAR, its main features, and strategies that you can apply when using it.

Parabolic SAR Indicator Explained: Calculations and Formula

The indicator consists of a series of dots that are plotted either above or below the price bars, depending on the direction of the trend. When the dots are below the price, it indicates an uptrend and a buy signal. When the dots are above the price, it indicates a downtrend and a sell signal.

The parabolic SAR indicator is calculated using the following formulas:

For an uptrend:

PSAR = Prior PSAR + Prior AF (Prior EP – Prior PSAR)

For a downtrend:

PSAR = Prior PSAR – Prior AF (Prior PSAR – Prior EP)

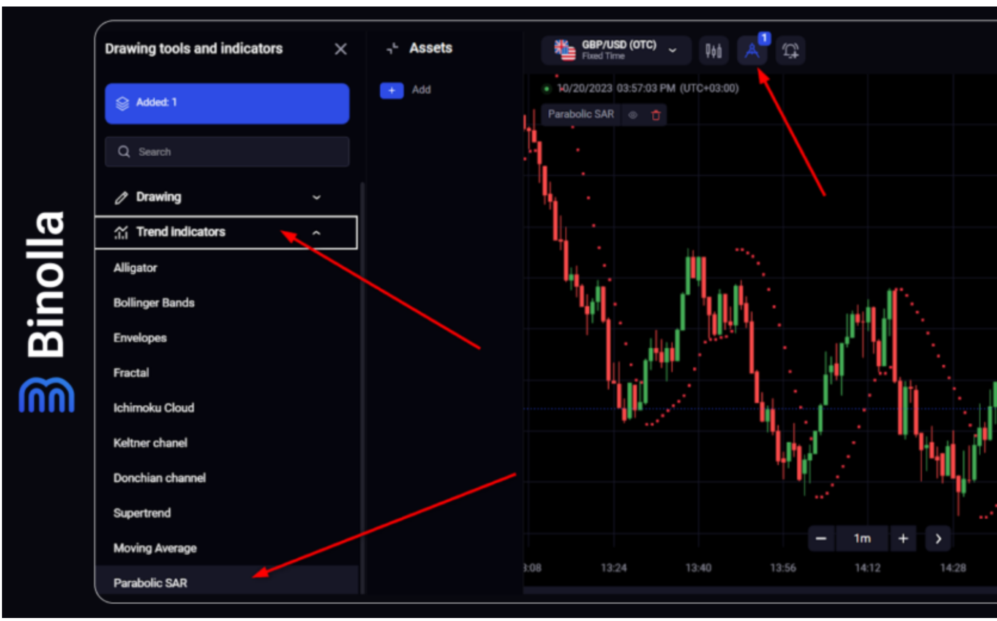
Where:

AF is the acceleration factor, which starts at 0.02 and increases by 0.02 every time a new extreme point (EP) is reached, up to a maximum of 0.2

EP is the highest high in an uptrend or the lowest low in a downtrend.d

The parabolic SAR indicator is designed to follow the price closely and to change direction when the price crosses the indicator. This means that the indicator can act as a trailing stop loss, allowing traders to lock in profits and exit trades at optimal points. To learn more about how to read the Parabolic SAR indicator, read about strategies that you can use.

How to Add the Parabolic SAR Indicator to the Binolla Charts

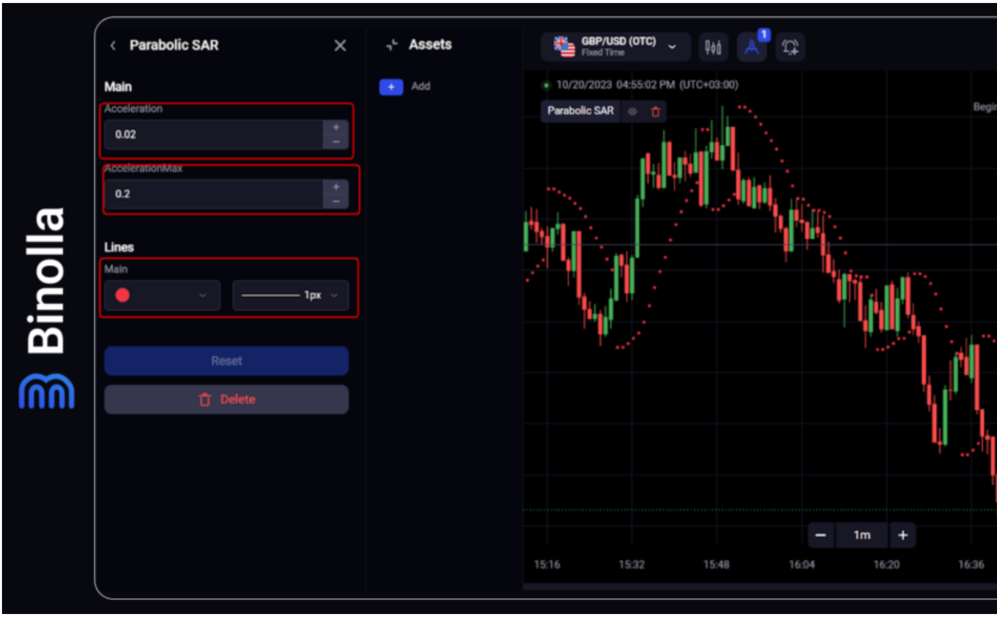


How to add the PSAR indicator to the Binolla platform

To start using the Parabolic SAR indicator on the Binolla Platform, you should complete the following steps:

Now you can see that the indicator appears on the chart. You can also

make some adjustments according to your preferences:



Parabolic SAR settings: change acceleration and acceleration Max according to your preferences

Simply put, the main parameter is Acceleration. When you increase it, you will receive fewer signals as the Parabolic SAR will be more aligned. You will be able to follow major trends, but if you want to trade some smaller ones, you will have to switch acceleration to lower readings. Therefore, the Parabolic SAR indicator's best settings are those set by default, as they combine flexibility and the probability of catching smaller and medium trends.

Fibonacci Retracement Levels in Digital Options Trading

Fibonacci retracement is an undervalued technical analysis tool that allows traders to find corrections and use them to open positions or to add to the existing ones when trading digital options, Forex or stocks. It is a powerful indicator that can be used by market participants in most trading scenarios. By knowing how to use Fibonacci retracements, trader can significantly improve their trading results.

Why Fibonacci?

Leonardo Fibonacci was an Italian mathematician, born in 1170 in Pisa (according to some sources). He is famous for introducing a sequence of numbers, known as the Fibonacci sequence, where each next number is the sum of the two previous ones, which he took from Indian merchants. Some studies point to the fact that this sequence was known in India from 700 BCE.

The sequence begins with 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144. Moreover, according to the Fibonacci golden ratio, any number in this sequence divided by the previous one will be close to 1.618, which is often used in architecture, art, and most sciences. Da Vinci, for example, used this sequence and the golden ratio in his works.

Now, you may have a question about how this knowledge may help you in trading. A special drawing tool known as the Fibonacci retracement was developed based on this theory. It includes 23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, and 100%, which are the main levels where retracement may take place. If you look at this sequence, you will notice that 61.8% may

be familiar to you. The golden ratio is 1.618. Traders took it and transformed it into a percentage in the Fibonacci retracement tool.

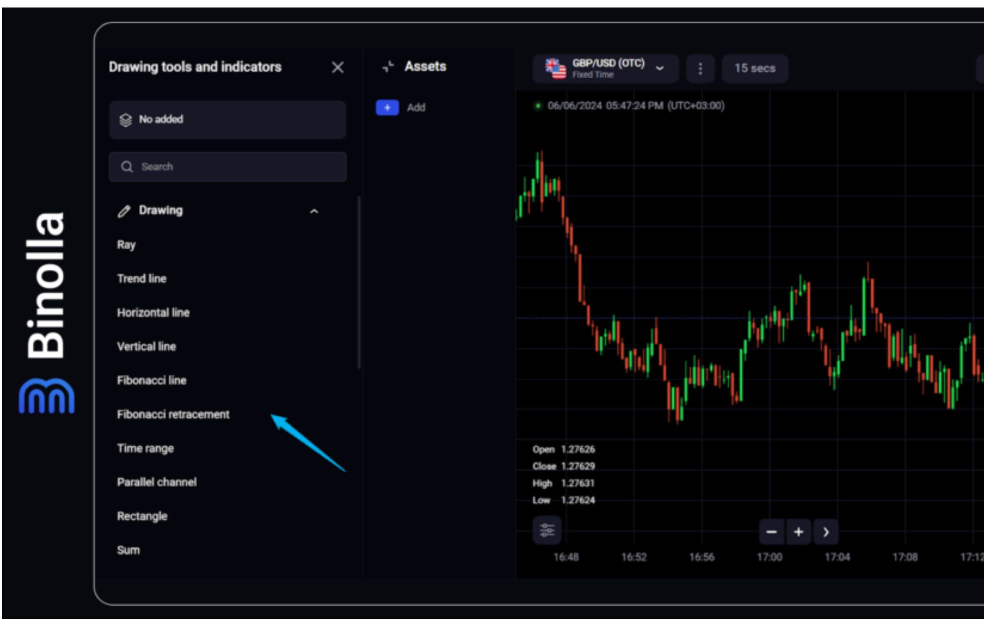
The main level there is 1.618 or 61.8% (in some variations percent is used instead of the number). Other levels appear after further calculations. 38.2%, for instance, is the result of dividing the number of the sequence (144, for instance) by another number located two spots to the right (55). These levels will appear once one adds the tool to the chart.

Why Does Fibonacci Work in Trading?

Ralph Nelson Elliott, the famous inventor of the wave theory, noticed in the 1930s that the movements of stock indices show a 1.618 ratio. Therefore, Elliott combined the way theory with the Fibonacci sequence to strengthen his strategy.

Other traders revealed that market corrections often correspond to 23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, and 76.4%, which are also part of the Fibonacci sequence. They were called Fibo levels and became a part of modern technical analysis.

How to Add Fibonacci Retracement to the Binolla Chart



How to add Fibonacci to the Binolla charts

The process of adding the indicator to the chart is pretty simple. A trader needs to go to the Tools section and then choose Drawing once

they are on the Binolla platform. In the dropdown menu, a trader should choose Fibonacci retracement. Once all these steps are done, the indicator will appear in the chart.

However, unlike most technical indicators that are built automatically, the Fibonacci indicator requires some action from a trader. By simply adding it to the chart, you will not be able to use it properly. Therefore, some adjustments should be made.

Start adjusting Fibonacci retracement

In order to set up this indicator, you should drag white points and set the lines accordingly. Here is one of the best ways to adjust Fibonacci retracements.

Stretch retracement over the price chart

One should place the grid from high to low in the downtrend and from low to high in the uptrend. As you can see, we have already added the indicator and even stretched it according to the rules. Now you can see that the levels are in place, and the price hits them from time to time. As a new candlestick appears, you can stretch the Fibonacci retracement indicator to adjust it to your current needs.

What you can see now are levels. You can build them on your own by using the Horizontal line tool on the Binolla platform. However, Fibonacci is considered a more precise tool as it uses the golden ratio approach. Moreover, by using this tool, one can see the corrections and retracements along the trend or during reversals.

Chapter 3: Trading Strategies

Top Digital Options Strategies for Beginner Traders

Digital options trading requires a systematic approach, which means that all decisions that you make when placing trades should be weighted and informed. Professional traders use various strategies to become successful and capitalize on price fluctuations. A trading strategy allows traders to stay disciplined and find entry points in various market situations. Here are the top 9 strategies for beginners that you can add to your trading sessions.

Price Action

Price action or Japanese candlestick analysis is a way to predict price fluctuations using the price itself without technical indicators. The range of price action strategies allows you to find entry points in most market situations. While most of them predict price reversals, some Japanese candlestick strategies allow market participants to find trend continuation patterns.

While price action strategies can be used independently, sometimes

traders add technical indicators to make more informed decisions. Instead of many other types of trading systems where indicators are used to find entry and exit points, in price action strategies, they help traders confirm signals.

An example of a price action strategy

The benefits of using price action are that your charts remain naked, and nothing prevents you from getting clear information about the price. Keep in mind that having several indicators on charts may give you conflicting signals that may lead to late decisions or mistakes, especially when it comes to beginners.

An example of a price action strategy with RSI

By adding any technical indicator, you can enhance your strategy. In this particular example, we have added RSI to be more sure about market reversals. After the price action pattern appears, we look at RSI and see that the line leaves the oversold area, which is a signal that the market is going to reverse.

Traders can buy a Higher contract in this case. To use price action strategies, a trader must know at least a couple of trading patterns. The most popular ones are the hammer, inverted hammer, shooting star, hanging man, and others.

Range Trading Strategies

An example of trading ranges in digital options and Forex

Range-bound trading is among the most popular trading strategies, especially for short-term traders who seek small but regular profits in calm market conditions. The idea behind this approach is clear and straightforward. Traders pinpoint a range where the price is canalized and then buy when it goes from the support to the resistance area and sell when the price goes in the opposite direction.

To use this strategy, beginners need only one skill to draw support and resistance levels. To make it simple, they need to see whether there are two horizontal lows and two horizontal highs at least. The price is likely to stay within a range for some time offering a lot of trading opportunities for both Forex and digital options traders.

Digital options traders buy Higher contracts when the price reverses at the support level and moves higher. When it comes to the situation when the price reverses at the resistance level, traders can buy Lower contracts.

Breakout Strategies

Another simple but useful strategy is known as the breakout system. It requires minimum skills and caters to both beginner and professional traders. The idea behind this method is to wait for the price to break a support or resistance line and place a trade at this moment.

An example of a breakout strategy for digital option or Forex traders

In this particular example, you can see that the price fluctuated above the support level for a while before plunging later. The moment when the breakout takes place a trader can buy a Lower contract or sell the asset. As you can see, the downtrend developed quickly once this happened as in most cases, breakouts result in momentum that can last for a while allowing traders to increase their potential profits.

Keep in mind that using breakouts requires you to know how to draw support and resistance levels only. However, to improve your trading results, you can also add some additional tools like technical indicators or price action.

To start using this strategy, you need to find the moment when the price breaks below the support level or moves above the resistance line. In this particular example, the price plunges below the support level, which allows a trader to buy a Lower contract.

Trend-Following Trading Strategies

The trend is your friend is what every trader hears once they start their careers. Therefore, using market trends is one of the most popular strategies ever. However, a trader should be able to understand whether the price movement is solid or not.

An example of the trend-following strategy

To use this strategy, you can add a simple moving average (SMA) with a period of 50, for instance, to smooth price fluctuations and eliminate market noise. The strategy is based on the concept of breaking the SMA50. In the example, you can see that the price breaks the moving average.

The signal comes when the price tests the moving average before resuming the new trend. Traders can buy Higher contracts to purchase the asset. The strategy works in both directions, which means that in the case when the price breaks below this dynamic trendline, you can buy a Lower contract or sell the asset.

Swing Trading Strategies

Swing trading is a very popular trading strategy that uses various types of trends to capitalize on larger price movements. To start using it, you need to pinpoint a trend first. You can use the trendline tool this time. Connect to higher lows or two lower highs.

An example of a swing trading strategy for digital options and Forex traders

In this particular example, a signal comes when the price retests the ascending trendline. You can buy a Higher contract or buy the asset each time the correction ends and the price begins to move higher. For FX traders, this is an opportunity to accumulate several positions and maximize their profits on a single trend.

When it comes to exit points, Forex traders can wait until the price breaks the trendline and moves lower. This strategy works on both sides as well.

News Trading

One of the simplest yet risky strategies is suitable for all types of traders. The idea behind it is very simple: the only thing you need to do is to monitor any economic calendar for major events. Once you find out that an important release is approaching, you can buy a contract or buy/sell a currency pair.

For instance, you want to trade on the US yearly CPI data, which is expected to show a slowdown from 2.9% to 2.6%. You bet on the US inflation to slow down even more and reach 2.5%. With this in mind, you can choose EUR/USD and buy a Higher contract if you are right about your forecast.

You can apply various methods when using this strategy. For instance, you can place a trade in advance, right on the eve of the data release.

You can also open a position right after the results are announced.

Grid Trading

This is a very popular yet risky strategy with a lot of trades involved in a single session. As you probably know, in some cases, the price may move in the opposite direction for some time before finally going in the direction of your forecast. In this situation, some traders open additional trades to increase their profits.

The system works the following way. Imagine that you have bought a EUR/USD Higher contract. You used the price action system to find an entry point, and there was a reversal signal hinting at the beginning of the uptrend.

However, the price went downwards for a while. You can both wait until it returns or engage again in order to maximize your profits. Let’s say EUR/USD plunged to 1.0890. You can buy more Higher contracts there. If everything goes according to your forecast, then when the price reaches 1.0900 again, your trades will be profitable. When trading digital options, by creating such a grid, you will have more chances to succeed.

However, you should also keep in mind that this is a very risky strategy. Imagine that the price continues to move down and your forecasts were wrong. In this case, instead of maximizing your profits, you will increase your losses. Therefore, you should be very careful when applying this approach.

Top Strategies with Two Indicators for Digital Options Traders

There are plenty of strategies that digital option traders use nowadays. Some of them are very simple and include only one tool. However, to improve the results and find confirmations when making decisions, professional traders often use a combination of tools.

Why Combine Technical Indicators?

One of the biggest problems of most technical indicators is that they provide a picture of the market context but do not allow market participants to anticipate any next price movement. There are only a couple of tools, like Bollinger Bands or Ichimoku, that are designed to allow traders to find entry points and try to predict future price fluctuations.

Therefore, using technical indicators separately will allow market participants to see the current market stance, but their usage is limited to this goal. To be able to make any forecasts, traders should arm themselves with something more reliable. This is where a combination of indicators comes into play.

Imagine that you are using a moving average with a long period to see the current market trend. If the price is above it, you can say that it is an uptrend, while when it breaks below this long moving average, bears take control. However, how can you be sure about where to enter the market?

The simplest way is to add another moving average with a shorter

period that will be more flexible to price fluctuations. The crossover of both will give you a signal about when to engage. By reading further, you will see some effective strategies that professionals use to find entry points in digital options.

Double Moving Average Crossover Strategy

The first one is very simple and straightforward. To start using it, you need to add two moving averages on the chart (SMA50 and SMA200). As was already mentioned, their crossover will provide you with a signal about a possible market reversal.

An example of using a moving average crossover strategy in digital options

You can see two SMAs on the chart. The long one (the blue one) crosses the short one (the yellow one). When this happens, a trader buys a Lower contract. As the price breaks below the long moving average, the trend is bearish now. One of the greatest benefits of this approach is that it allows market participants to align their trades with the trend.

When to engage when using this strategy? At the very moment when both moving averages cross. For instance, in this particular example, you can buy a Lower contract at the very moment when the yellow moving average shows up below the blue one.

The strategy may seem perfect at first glance, but it has some minor

drawbacks. First, moving averages are lagging indicators, which means that you will receive a signal sometime after the reversal takes place. This is not a big deal for digital options traders as their only goal is to predict the direction of price fluctuations for a given period.

In general, this is a good strategy, but you have to remember that it can be lagging, and you should be prepared to lose part of the movement.

Pros and Cons of this Strategy

This approach is great for digital option trading as it allows market participants to find clear signals along the local trend. One single drawback here is that this strategy uses lagging indicators, which is not a big problem for digital option traders who aim at capitalizing on movement direction.

Moving Average and Stochastic

Moving averages are often used by various traders as they are good at demonstrating the balance between the buyers and the sellers in the financial markets. The SMA50 or SMA100 can be used by market participants to divide bearish and bullish market sentiment.

If the price is above the SMA50, for instance, you can suggest that the bulls are currently dominating the market, but when it plunges below this indicator, bears take control. However, this information may not be enough to make market decisions.

An example of a strategy using a moving average and stochastic

A good strategy will be to add something like stochastic to charts to find clear entry points. In the example above, you can see how it works. The SMA100 is used as the support/resistance dynamic line. When the price is tested, you should check the situation with the stochastic indicator. If it leaves the overbought level, you can buy a Lower contract, while in the situation where stochastic is leaving the oversold area, you should buy a Higher contract.

This strategy benefits from two of the most popular and reliable indicators. The simple moving average is very good at identifying the market mood, which allows you to understand whether the price is likely to stay in the bearish or bullish zone. Moreover, the strategy can be applied for both Higher and Lower contracts, which makes it a universal tool for traders.

Pros and Cons of This Strategy

This approach allows market participants to trade in advance when the price movement direction is changing. It uses a momentum indicator, which predicts changes in advance. However, one drawback here is that the price may not reach the SMA100 or move above or below it for some time, which can make it more complicated to use this technique.

Bollinger Bands and Stochastic

When speaking about Bollinger Bands, this indicator is designed to pinpoint market trends and volatility. When combining it with the stochastic indicator, you can find good entry points for digital options trading at the moments when the price reverses or rebounds from various levels. Similar to the previous one, the Bollinger Bands are used here to show you dynamic support and resistance levels. By using this combination, traders know in advance that the next candle may be a reversal one.

What makes it a good strategy, even for beginners? You don't need to set up indicators on your own. Both can be used with their default setting, allowing you to predict price fluctuations with a high level of precision.

An example of a strategy using Bollinger Bands and Stochastic

Let's see how it works. First, you need to check the current price position. If it is close to the upper band, then you need to prepare to open a lower trade. Then, you should check the position of the stochastic oscillator. It should be above 70, which means that the price should be in the overbought area. If both conditions align, you should wait until the stochastic breaks below 70. Once this happens, you should buy a Lower contract.

Similar to the previous situation, you can buy a Higher contract with this strategy. First, check whether the price is close to the lower band of the Bollinger Bands indicator. Next, identify the position of both

stochastic lines. They should be in the oversold zone. To open a Higher trade, you need to wait until the stochastic breaks above 30.

Keep in mind that in all strategies where you use the stochastic indicator, you can choose between 30/70 and 20/80. The latter allows you to filter some false signals. However, in some cases, you may lose some interesting entry points as well.

Pros and Cons of the Strategy

The strategy uses two of the most popular technical indicators, and it seems to be perfect as the Bollinger Bands are known for their reliability. You can use it even without any additional tools. Together with stochastic, it makes a perfect combination. However, similar to the previous strategy, here you may find yourself in situations when the price goes outside the bands or fails to reach them.

MACD and RSI

What if we add two oscillators to the charts? This will allow us to create a reliable strategy, which is no worse than all previous ones. By using a combination of MACD and RSI, you can find entry points in most market situations. Keep in mind that instead of RSI, you can use the stochastic as well.

The idea behind this strategy is to confirm a reversal. When both MACD lines cross above the histogram, it means that a downside reversal is possible. Therefore, you should check it with the RSI indicator for confirmation. When the crossover takes place below the histogram, a bullish reversal is possible, and you should check it again with the RSI.

An example of a strategy using a combination of MACD and RSI indicators

Now, let's move to examples. When both lines of the MACD indicator make a crossover below the histogram, then you should prepare for trading. The next step before buying a Higher contract is to check the RSI. In our example, it breaks above 30, which confirms that the signal is relevant. At the very moment when the RSI leaves the oversold zone, a trader can buy a Higher contract.

When the crossover occurs above the histogram, a trader should be prepared to open a Lower trade. The signal will come at the moment when the RSI indicator leaves the overbought area.

Pros and Cons of the Strategy

The MACD indicator provides reliable signals when its moving average has a crossover. By adding RSI signals, you can significantly improve the performance of the system. The profitability of such a strategy varies between 70% and 80%, depending on the market context. If you use 20 and 80, you can lower the number of signals but make them somehow more reliable.

Parabolic SAR and RSI

This is a combination of trend-following and momentum indicators, which allows digital option traders to capitalize on price reversals or corrections. Similar to other strategies, here you will find clear entries

that will allow you to catch various price movements.

The idea behind this strategy is to see when the dots of the Parabolic SAR indicator change their position (above or below the price). This will allow you to see a switch in the market sentiment that you can use to buy a particular contract.

An example of a strategy using Parabolic SAR and RSI

How to use this strategy? First, you need to wait until the dots change their position. For instance, if it was a downtrend, then the dots were above the price. Once they appear below it, you can expect the downtrend to stop or to pause at least.

Now, it's time to look at the RSI indicator. When the dots appear below the price, the RSI indicator should leave the oversold area, which you can clearly see in the example above. At this very moment, a trader can buy a Higher contract.

When it comes to the situation when the uptrend is over or paused, the dots appear above the price. At this very moment, you need to check the position of the RSI indicator. It should be above 70 or 80 (depending on your settings) and leave the overbought area. If this happens, buy a Lower contract.

This is a good strategy as, together with the RSI signal, you have a confirmation from the trend-following indicator that the trend is over or

at least stopped for a while.

Pros and Cons of the Strategy

This combination works well as the RSI will support the Parabolic SAR indicator in polishing and refining your trading system. However, you should keep in mind that Parabolic is known for redrawing if market conditions change. Therefore, you should practice this strategy before applying it in trading. The main disadvantage of the system is that you can get false signals if PSAR changes its value.

Parabolic SAR and SMA20

The next strategy is based on the Parabolic SAR indicator and the simple moving average with a period of 20. The idea behind it is to confirm the change in a trend with a crossover when the price breaks below or above the moving average.

An example of the strategy based on the Parabolic SAR indicator and the SMA20

In this example, you can see that the Parabolic SAR indicator starts drawing dots below the price. This is the first part of the signal. The second one is when the price breaks above the SMA20. At this very moment, you can buy a Higher contract. The strategy was developed for FX traders initially, but it works for digital options as well.

In the opposite situation, when the dots appear above the price, you should wait for the quotes to break below the SMA20 to place a Lower

trade.

Pros and Cons of the Strategy

The technique's main benefit is that it gives quite reliable signals. However, you should keep in mind that these signals are lagging and you will lose part of the movement before getting into the market. For digital opinion traders, this drawback is minor as even one pip may bring significant profits.

[redacted]

Chapter 4: Trading Psychology

FOMO in Trading: How to Recognize and Control It

Whether you are a digital option, CFD, or crypto trader, emotions will play an important role in your trading routine. Greed, fear, and others may negatively impact your trading results. FOMO (fear of missing out) is among those emotions that may cloud your judgment and overshadow logic. Not only your trading decisions but the outcome of the whole trading activities may be at risk if you are unable to tackle them.

FOMO Basics: What is Fear of Missing Out in Trading?

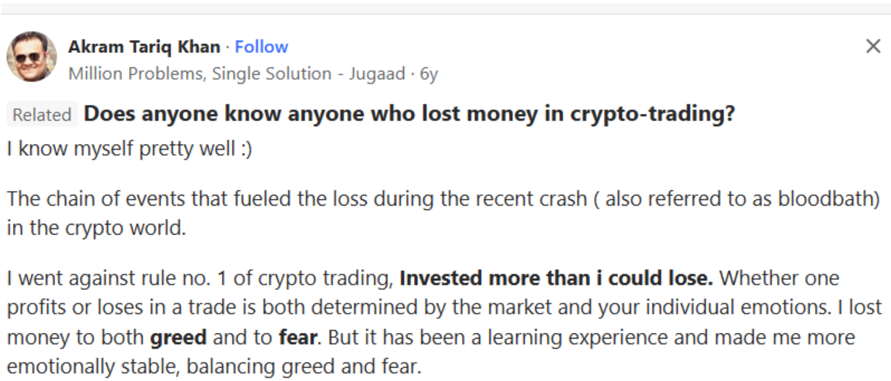
The roots of FOMO are deep-seated in our minds. Nowadays, traders have access to a lot of information and success stories that sometimes make the fear of missing out show itself. For instance, after reading a story of a trader who made a lot of money by buying a low-cap cryptocurrency, many beginner traders start to search for low-liquidity coins in order to become successful, too.

How does FOMO reveal itself in trading, and why can it be very harmful to a trader? One of the classic examples is when a trader rushes into

the market to buy some hot assets that demonstrate outstanding performance. Such a trader thinks that this is a unique opportunity and that they can make money on it. However, they forget about the fact that what they see on the chart is already history.

To better understand FOMO in trading, it is worth looking at some examples below. One of the most popular cases to show how FOMO may impact your trading is Bitcoin. The cryptocurrency had several growth stages and a lot of beginner traders opened their positions on the growth exhaustion.

It should be mentioned that the growth stage was short every time and lasted from a couple of hours to a couple of days. However, FOMO stimulated traders to buy Bitcoin even when it reached its new peaks and reversed, which led traders to losses.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Related **Does anyone know anyone who lost money in crypto-trading?**

I know myself pretty well :)

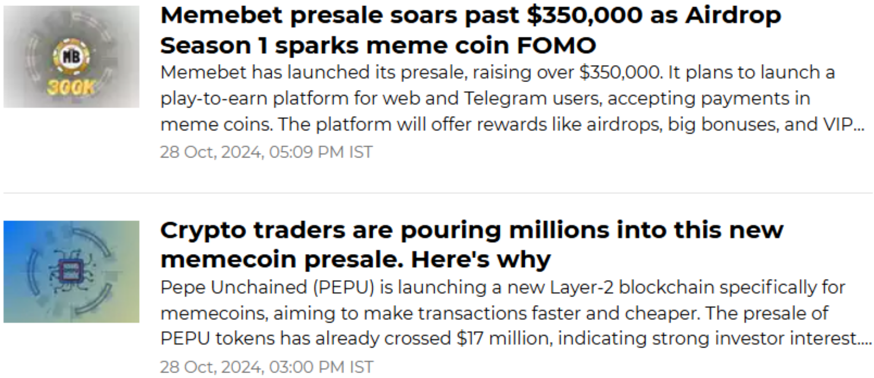
The chain of events that fueled the loss during the recent crash (also referred to as bloodbath) in the crypto world.

I went against rule no. 1 of crypto trading, **Invested more than i could lose.** Whether one profits or loses in a trade is both determined by the market and your individual emotions. I lost money to both **greed** and to **fear**. But it has been a learning experience and made me more emotionally stable, balancing greed and fear.

An opinion from a trader who lost a lot of money during the Bitcoin crash

A trader in this review says that he lost a lot of money as he was influenced by both greed and fear. The review ends with a confession that a trader has learned from his mistakes, and he admits that he should be more emotionally stable to succeed.

Now, let's look at how FOMO arises. One of the sources of the fear of missing out is news from where traders can learn more about the trending assets. The problem is that such news may stimulate you to buy a coin when the main movement is over. This may both lead to another leg of growth or to a serious decline as the whales (traders and investors with huge capital) leave the asset already.



Memebet presale soars past $350,000 as Airdrop Season 1 sparks meme coin FOMO

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Crypto traders are pouring millions into this new memecoin presale. Here's why

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28 Oct, 2024, 03:00 PM IST

An example of news related to trending memecoins

What is important here is that those with little trading or investing experience often buy a coin after reading such news with biting titles. Every time a new buyer appears, whales sell the asset to them, and the price goes down gradually, leaving novice traders and investors with losses.

An example of FOMO trading

In the example above, you can see that a trader buys at the top of the market and sells at its bottom. This is a classic situation for most beginner traders or for all those whose decisions are influenced by FOMO. In the first case, a trader buys at the top of the market just because they think that the trend is going to continue. They do not still see this downside part. They see only a lot of green candles moving

upwards and they think that they can capitalize on further upside.

In the second case, a trader decides to sell at the bottom of the market. They think that the downtrend will continue, and they will miss the opportunity if they do not engage right away. In both cases, the biggest mistake that a trader makes is that they do not conduct proper market analysis. They are seized by emotions, and the only thing they are driven by is the wish to make money.

While FOMO is quite a widespread emotion in trading, you can still tackle it similarly to greed or fear. Moreover, FOMO is a modification of both, which makes it even more dangerous for a trader. Therefore, being able to control them becomes one of the key challenges for all market participants.

The Most Frequent FOMO Triggers

Before delving deeper into how to deal with the fear of missing out, it is worth looking at the aspects that can trigger these emotions. Here are some of the most frequent ones:

Tackling FOMO is One of the Key Tasks of Every Trader

Now that you know more about FOMO and the factors that may trigger it, it is time to see how you can deal with it. Similar to all other emotions that you will face when trading, FOMO can be controlled. However, to do that, you need to take some important steps.

Embrace the FOMO

The fear of missing out is here with you forever, similar to other emotions that may influence your trading results. Therefore, first, you should embrace FOMO. Moreover, when reading all these success stories, you should understand that most of these traders had their bad times too. You can admire Alexander Elder, for instance, for making millions on the financial markets, but you can't deny that before he even became this famous trader, he had a lot of pitfalls on his way and a lot of failures.

The first and most evident sign of FOMO is that you deny it. If you are 100% sure of having full control of your trading activities, then you should start thinking about FOMO and how to tackle it. One of the best solutions here is to accept that FOMO affects your trading all the time, and you should never make any trading decisions without using your strategy.

Constantly Working on Psychology

While a lot of traders skip this psychological section most times thinking that their success in trading depends solely on their technical analysis abilities, the only way to succeed is to work on psychology.

If you think that you have just missed an opportunity in your life, then you should start working on your emotions. Markets offer a lot of opportunities even throughout the day. The thing is that you should be able to find them. If you pay too much attention to a single trade, then emotions may affect your next trading decisions.

To deal with it, you should never forget that whatever happens on the market, this may be repeated in the future. A good trend will occur many times in the future, and instead of blaming yourself for losing an opportunity, you should think about how to be aware of such possibilities in the future.

Don't Pay Too Much Attention to Social Media

When reading another success story, most beginner traders think that they can do it the same way. That’s partly true. However, the other side of this is that you can lose control and make mistakes just because you want to repeat one’s success.

The example of a coin that made a lot of “x” may bring you back to Earth. When reading a story like that, go to the chart to see how a coin performed and what the current technical situation is. Moreover, go beyond charts and read more about the coin itself. It can be a simple pump and dump scheme, and all these posts are nothing more than a way to attract beginners to buy a coin while those who are behind the scenes sell it to them.

When speaking about controlling your social media activity, it doesn’t mean that you should cut it right away. You can still read all these posts with trading ideas or success stories to find motivation there. However, you should always filter all information that comes from such posts and do not miss your own trading goals.

Create a Trading Journal

Keeping records of your trading is very important. While many novice traders skip this part, it may help you better understand the reasons for making a particular trading decision. It is not necessary to write everything about your trading routine there. However, you can put the essentials into a trading journal so that you can get back to it at some moment in the future and review your past trading sessions.

Proper Risk Management

One of the ways to make sure that FOMO does not affect your trading is to manage your risks in a proper way. FOMO makes traders break their risk and money management rules as market participants think that this opportunity may bring them life-changing profits. By managing funds properly, you will turn every trade into just another trade in your routine, without bringing too much weight to it.

Famous Traders’ Recommendations on Tackling FOMO and Other Emotional Aspects

Learning from the best will allow you to become the best over time. We have brought together some quotations from famous traders that may help you tackle FOMO and minimize emotional impact as well as reconsider your trading psychology.

Martin Schwartz

The most important change in my trading career occurred when I learned to divorce my ego from the trade. Trading is a Psychological Game.

Martin Schwartz is a famous trader from Wall Street who made millions in trading stocks and other assets. This quotation reflects his personal attitude towards trading and its psychological part. Most traders have an inflated ego, which prevents them from being successful. The author wants to tell us that when making any trading decision, you should stay objective and avoid being overconfident and relying on your ego.

Jesse Livermore

Set your own rules and stick to them; never argue with the market; never make a play you can't afford; never give way to irrational exuberance. Above all, don't be a sucker.

Jesse Livermore is another famous trader who made a fortune during the Great Depression in the United States. He suggests traders use their own trading plan in order to minimize the impact of external factors on

trading. Sticking to your rules is the first important thing you should learn to do when trading.

Bill Lipschutz

When you're in a losing streak, your ability to properly assimilate and analyze information starts to become distorted because of the impairment of the confidence factor, which is a by-product of a losing streak. You have to work very hard to restore that confidence, and cutting back trading size helps achieve that goal.

Bill Lipschutz is the Principal and Director of Portfolio Management for Hathersage. He believes that traders should find a way out of the losing streak and be able to tackle their fears. According to this famous trader, market participants should learn how to restore their confidence in a losing streak and cut their trade sizes to believe in themselves again. By the way, this is a good recommendation as it allows traders and investors to minimize the impact of greed and fear on trading and to open a new page in their trading history.

Ed Seykota

If you want to know everything about the market, go to the beach. Push and pull your hands with the waves. Some are bigger waves, some are smaller. But if you try to push the wave out when it's coming in, it'll never happen. The market is always right.

The famous trader gives rather good advice to market participants. Some traders may feel that they can do anything and even reverse the market. They are overconfident about their abilities, which may lead to negative consequences. You can't push the wave or the market.

Alexander Elder

The goal of a successful trader is to make the best trades. Money is secondary.

While this quote of the famous trader may seem nonsense, Alexander Elder is right. When planning the next trade, a professional trader thinks about their strategy, trading plan, money and risk management, and all other important things. Thinking about making money or about losing it is not the right mindset. If you did everything well, then you will earn, while if your thoughts are focused on money solely, you will suffer from additional emotional pressure that may prevent you from sticking to your trading system.

Emotions in Trading: What Prevents You From Being a Successful Trader

Having a good strategy is only half the way to success in trading. Even if you spend days and weeks trading on the demo account, you can hone your hard skills, but still, you will not be able to master soft skills, which are known in trading as psychology. Most traders often postpone the study of this section to the end of their training journey, not knowing the emotions that interfere with your trading routine and ignoring them may cost them an arm and a leg.

While trading on the demo account will allow you to test your strategy, you can't feel what every trader who trades for real money feels. The main difference between using a training account (paper trading) and a real-money one is that none of the emotions will bother you in the first case, while all of them will actively impede you in your attempt to profit in the financial markets.

4 Worst Traders' Enemies

Trading decisions are not driven by technical or fundamental analysis. Whatever pattern you see or whatever fundamentals you use to place a trade, there is an intermediate between what you see and what you do.

First, we are going to look at the most powerful emotions that, if left uncontrolled, may bring you significant losses.

Fear

This is one of the key emotions that affect your trading. Normally, it is caused by impending danger. When it comes to trading, fear is revealed after a loss or a series of losses. Fear is what causes significant market falls in times of financial and economic turbulence. Moreover, fear makes markets decline much faster than they rise!

How a financial crisis can influence quotes

The chart above shows an abrupt price fall during the financial crisis that took place in 2008. The part of the chart to the left of the red vertical rectangle was an uptrend, which was steady. However, once the news about the financial crisis spread, the price dropped sharply and covered most of the previous uptrend.

What happened in this case? Rumors of the financial crisis led to panic, which drove to sell-offs of many assets, including currencies.

The same is relevant for every single trader. Fear leads to panic sales, which prevents traders from achieving their goals in trading. Even if they have placed stop losses and take profits, they may close positions beforehand if they are afraid of something.

In digital options, by the way, this problem does not exist as the results

are binary, and you don't need to protect your risks or set trading goals.

However, fear may lead to other negative consequences. For instance, after having a heavy loss or a series of losses, a trader may skip good trading opportunities just because of fear. It can be a great and clean setup, but a trader may simply miss it because of this subconscious feeling of danger.

For FX traders, fear may be not only an enemy but also a friend. If you fear big losses, you will place tighter stop losses. Moreover, if you are in a bad trade, you may exit the market without any regret.

Greed

Another natural human emotion that may ruin your trading results is greed. While greed may be helpful if you control it within healthy rates, it may be dangerous if left without control. How is this emotion revealed in trading?

When it comes to Forex or stock trading, traders may think of bigger profits after they have made large amounts already. Therefore, they can move their take profit orders or simply hold their positions for longer, expecting more money to come.

Another example of how uncontrolled greed may badly influence trading results is when traders break their own money and risk management rules. Whether you are trading digital options, Forex currencies, or stocks, you may think about increasing your investment amount at some point and exceeding the golden 1-5% money management rule. The problem here is that if you are lucky enough to make money, you can increase your balance by a higher amount. However, if not, you will lose more than you can afford per trade.

How being greedy may ruin your trading

Being greedy for FX and stock traders may be harmful. While digital options traders are protected from “Greed” by the fixed-time nature of the contract, those who trade on Forex or stock exchanges may lose part of their profits or even turn profits into losses. The example above shows that there is a reversal formation after the uptrend. Therefore, traders should pay attention to signals instead of simply waiting for more profits to come.

Hope

This emotion is a feeling of a desire for some events to happen. While hope seems to be a good feeling, in trading, it may be one of your worst enemies. Again, when it comes to digital options, you are mostly protected from this emotion as you don’t need to place stop losses and take profits, i.e., decide where to close your trades.

As for Forex and stocks, hope may prevent you from closing bad positions as your inner voice will tell you to hold them for a while. Even if you use stop losses, for instance, there is no guarantee that you will leave them intact. A lot of beginner traders move stop losses in the hope of better results and that the price will reverse in their direction in a couple of pips.

Even if you are trading digital options, hope may become your worst enemy if you rely on it more than on your strategy. Traders can “hope” that the price will make a reversal in a particular situation instead of

relying on technical analysis tools or fundamentals.

Why hope is harmful for trading

Hope is not the best advisor in trading. In the example above, you can see that the price moved higher after the inverted hammer pattern. If you bought a Higher contract, you could profit from this situation. However, for FX or stock traders, buying and holding could lead to losses if they failed to close the trade before the price went below the opening one.

Regret

Regret is another emotion that may have a negative impact on your trading results. In general, this is a feeling of sadness or disappointment. When it comes to trading, regret may come after losses or missed opportunities.

Regardless of the market or financial instrument that you use, you can't be protected from feeling regret, but as with other emotions, you can learn how to minimize its impact on your trading.

Keep in mind that trading is impossible without losses, especially for newcomers who still have no strategy. Therefore, it is natural for traders to feel this emotion. Another situation when you can feel regret is when you miss a trading opportunity. Traders should not focus on that as the next opportunity will come sooner or later.

How regretting missed opportunities may be harmful for traders

In the example above, you can see that regretting missed opportunities is not the best option. While one trader focuses on this, another will draw a descending trendline and find several entry points with clear trading signals to buy Lower contracts or to sell a currency pair/stock.

Can a Trader Exclude Emotions from Trading?

The answer is “No”. Excluding emotions is impossible as traders are human beings, and they will feel like other human beings. Instead of trying to do the impossible, you can manage your emotions, and here are some tips on how to do it:

Money Management for Beginners

Money management is a very important part of trading, whatever financial instrument you choose. The idea behind this concept is to be able to manage your funds efficiently so that you can not only stay afloat but also manage to increase your balance over time. Whatever

trading strategy you have, it is not enough to be able to find entry points to succeed in trading and investing. Even if you think that your trading system is perfect or close to it, without proper money management, you will end up standing in the same place or, even worse, losing part of or all of your investments.

What is Money Management?

Money management in the context of trading means applying some strategies and techniques to limit your trading risks and increase your rewards over time. One of the easiest ways to manage your funds in trading is to set limitations on the position size, which is applicable to whatever market or financial instrument you choose.

Professional traders always use money management, as it is 50% of success in trading. It was already mentioned that you can use any type of trading strategy, but without proper fund management in trading, you can't increase your profits over time.

Why is Money Management Important?

To make it clear, let's look at a very simple real-life example. Imagine that you have some savings (let's say $20,000), and you want to buy an RV. You take all your savings from the bank and even add all your monthly salary to make the dream come true. Now, after you have bought the RV, you can go outside the city and have some fun in the forest, on a mountain, or close to a river.

However, now you have no money at all. This means that your budgeting strategy has failed. The same is true for financial market trading. If you do it improperly, you risk losing everything even faster than you can imagine. Therefore, money management is very important, and you should learn how to control your trading budget even before you open your first trade.

What Are the Risks of Not Using Money Management in Trading?

There is an old saying that says, “Cut your losses and let your profits run”. Therefore, your main goal in trading is to follow this rule. Without proper money management, you can put more at risk than you can afford. Here is a list of risks and mistakes that may ruin your trading efforts:

Money Management Strategies to Apply in Trading

You can try to elaborate on your own money management strategies. However, it is better to stick to some basic principles that were calculated by generations of traders. Find the most popular and useful money management strategies below.

The 2% Rule

This is a very simple and straightforward rule, which, by the way, is rarely followed by newcomers. One of the reasons for that is that traders often think that the more they put at risk, the more they can get

by the end of the day. While this seems logical, putting more money at risk may cause significant damage to your trading budget.

The 2% rule is relevant for both digital options and Forex CFD trading. The idea behind this concept is to risk no more than 2% in each particular trade. If you have $100 on your balance, then you can invest no more than $2 when buying a digital option or a currency pair.

This approach is great for beginners as they don't need to think much about their trading amount. They can focus on their strategy and other aspects instead.

Fixed Fractional Method

This money management strategy is applicable for Forex CFDs and stocks only. According to the idea of this approach, if you buy a currency pair or any other asset for $10, for instance, and the asset goes up in price, you can buy more assets to increase your profits even more. However, by using this technique, you should use stop losses or set levels when you are going to take profits if the price goes in another direction. This is crucial, as your eventual profits may turn into losses, and you will lose even more than you can afford per trade.

Assume that you have bought EUR/USD at 1.1000 and the price goes higher, hitting 1.1050. This allows you to use the fixed fractional method and buy even more assets as your first trade is successful. However, if you don't set stop losses and EUR/USD goes below 1.1000, you will have losses on your first trade and, eventually, you may have losses on your other trades if the assets you buy are in positive correlation with EUR/USD.

Ratio Method

This is one of the most flexible money management methods so far. It is not applicable for digital options, but if you are going to trade Forex CFDs or stocks, you can use it at full pace. The idea behind this approach is that you set a ratio between your eventual losses and profits.

For instance, for one risk, you want to have a profit, which is equal to three risk amounts. Translating it into figures, for each $10 that you put at risk in trading, you want at least $30 in reward. This is a great approach that is used by many successful professional traders. It allows you to work with a lot of strategies, even if those tactics are far from perfect.

With this method, you can even use strategies with 50% profitability. Assume that you have opened 10 trades that resulted in 5 losses and 5 profits. By using a 1:1 ratio, your total result will be negative, as you will lose money on the spread.

If you apply a 1:2 ratio, your 5 successful trades will cover your 5 losses and give you some profits. The higher the ratio, the more money you can earn by the end of the streak. This is where the rule of letting profits grow is 100% relevant.

Chart Method

This approach is not applicable to digital options, but if you are trading Forex CFD it may be very useful to you. Unlike all previous strategies that were described above, here, you don't need to calculate anything.

You cut your losses according to the current situation on the chart. The most popular strategy here is to find the closest price level and put your stop slightly below it. If there are fake breakouts of this level, you can put your stop loss below this fake breakout.

An example of how to use stop losses by applying the chart method

Here is an example of how this method works. The point here is that there is a fake breakout of the support level. Therefore, you can put a stop-loss order below the closest lower low.

One of the drawbacks of this particular method is that it misses calculations. You can upgrade this approach by adjusting your position size depending on the distance between the price at which you buy an asset and the stop-loss price. By doing this, you can apply the 2% rule again.

If the distance between the open price and the stop loss price is 10 pips, for instance, then you should adjust your trade amount so that you lose only 2% of your whole balance should the stop loss trigger.

Money Management Tips for Beginners

Even if you know all those basic money management strategies, sometimes it is not easy to apply them. We have prepared some useful tips for beginners that will allow them to control their trading budgets properly:

[redacted]ies.

Chapter 5: Binolla Trading Platform

About Binolla

Binolla is a modern brokerage platform designed to provide traders with a seamless, secure, and efficient trading experience. Catering to both beginners and experienced traders, Binolla offers a user-friendly interface, advanced trading tools, and competitive market conditions to help users maximize their potential in digital options trading.

Binolla Main Features and Benefits

1. Fast and Secure Trading

Binolla's cutting-edge trading technology ensures that transactions are executed quickly and efficiently, minimizing delays and slippage. The platform is designed to handle high-speed order execution, providing traders with a stable and reliable trading environment.

2. Advanced Analytical and Trading Tools

Traders at Binolla gain access to a range of technical indicators, real-time charts, and risk management tools. These features help traders make informed decisions, analyze market trends effectively, and implement their strategies with precision.

3. Competitive Payouts

Binolla offers high and competitive payout rates (гз ещ 92%), allowing traders to maximize their potential returns on successful trades. The platform is structured to provide transparent trading conditions, ensuring users receive the best possible profit opportunities.

4. Convenient and Secure Deposits & Withdrawals

The platform supports multiple payment methods, including bank transfers, credit/debit cards, e-wallets, and cryptocurrencies, ensuring secure and hassle-free transactions. Withdrawal requests are processed quickly, giving traders easy access to their funds.

5. Risk-Free Demo Account

For beginners and those looking to test new strategies, Binolla provides a demo account that allows users to trade with virtual funds. This feature enables traders to practice without financial risk before moving on to real money trading.

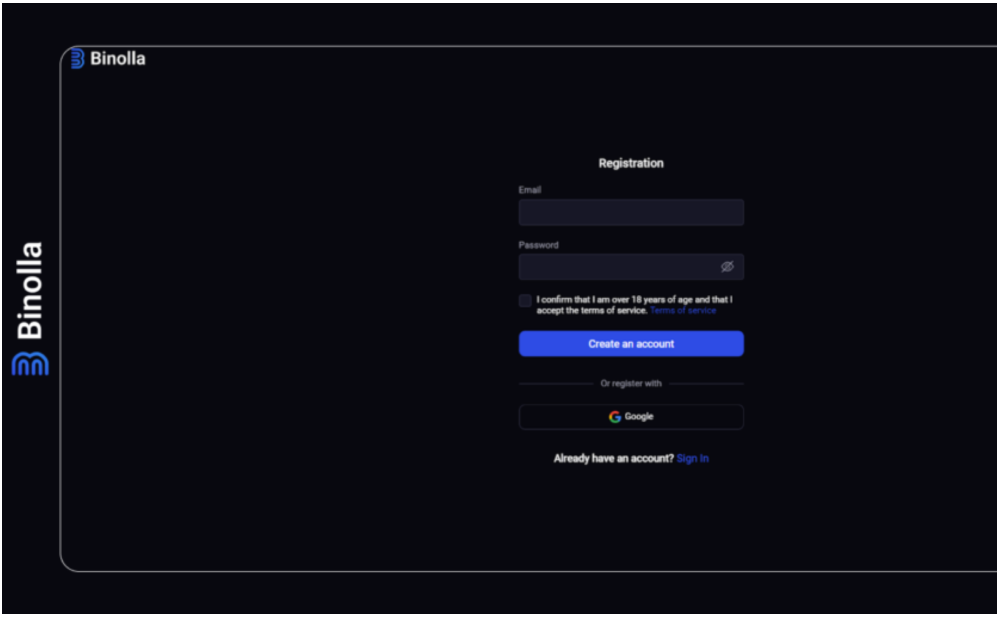
6. 24/7 Customer Support

Binolla offers round-the-clock customer service, ensuring that traders receive prompt and professional assistance whenever needed. The support team is available via multiple channels, including live chat and email.

Binolla Platform: How to Register and Deposit Funds

If you're just starting out in the world of trading digital options and you're looking for a reliable platform for both beginners and experienced traders, you'll be happy to know that Binolla is one of the best brokers on the market. We offer a complete trading platform with all the features that beginners and advanced traders need to start trading.

Register at Binolla

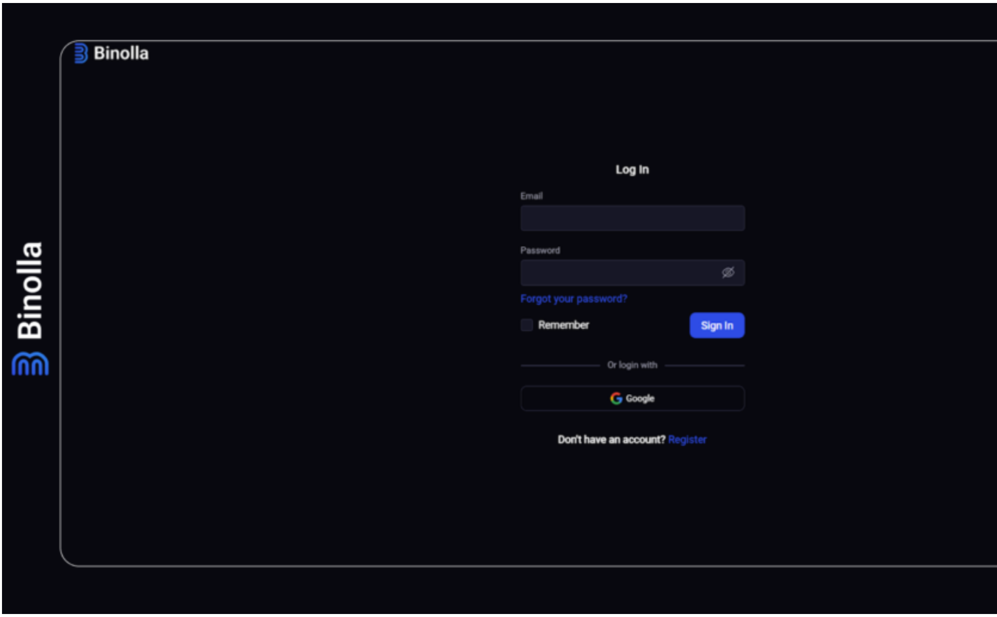


A window with a registration form on the Binolla platform

To create an account at Binolla, you need to complete the following steps:

After you create an account, you can have access to the platform and all its features.

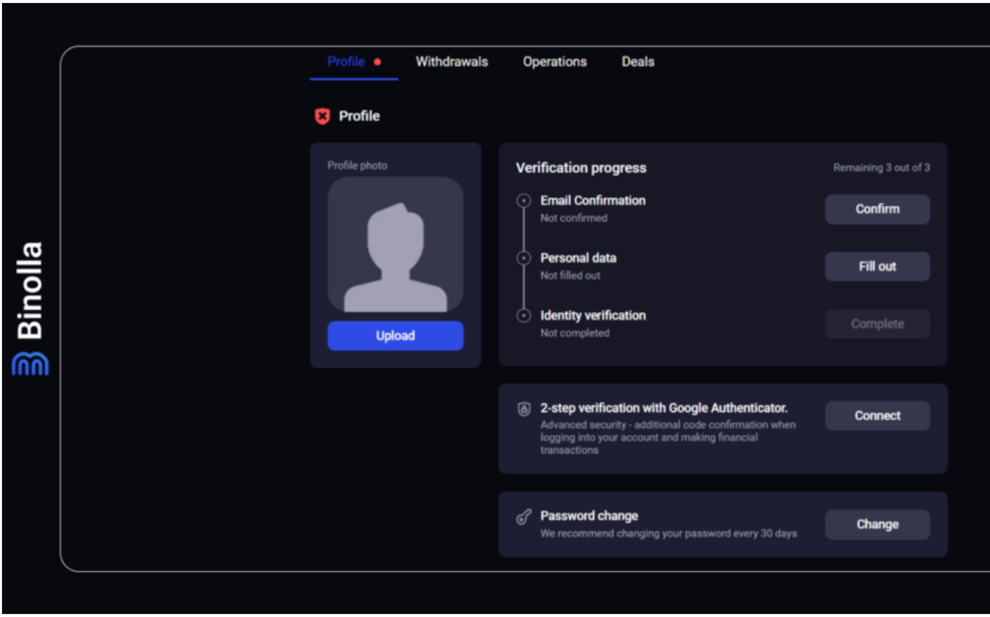
Log in to Binolla Account



A window showing a sign-in form on the Binolla platform

If you have logged out or your session has expired, you will be required to log in to your account again. To do that, you need to do the following:

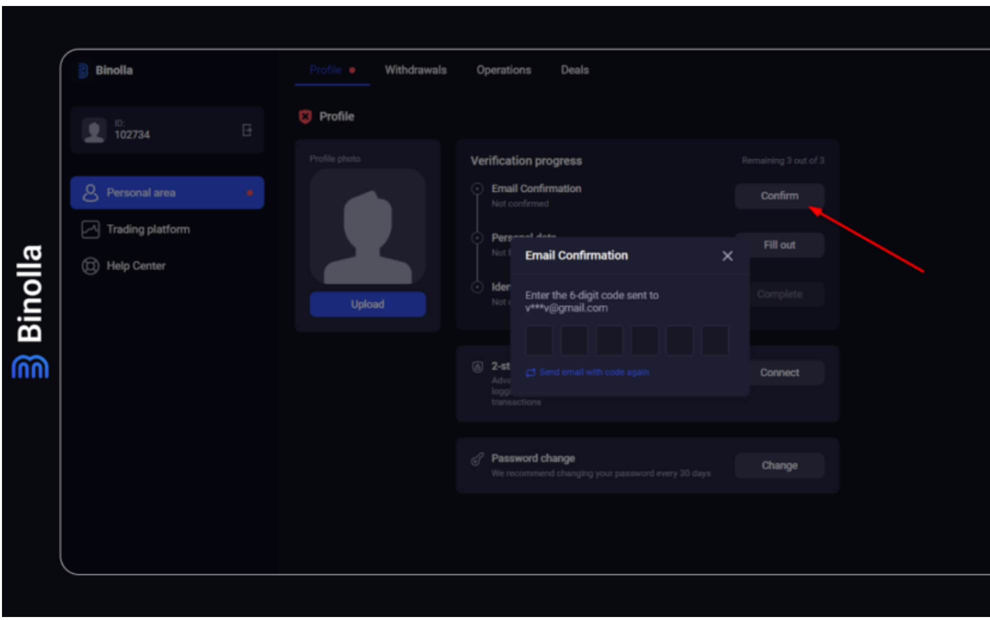
Verify Account at Binolla



A window showing the verification form on the Binolla platform

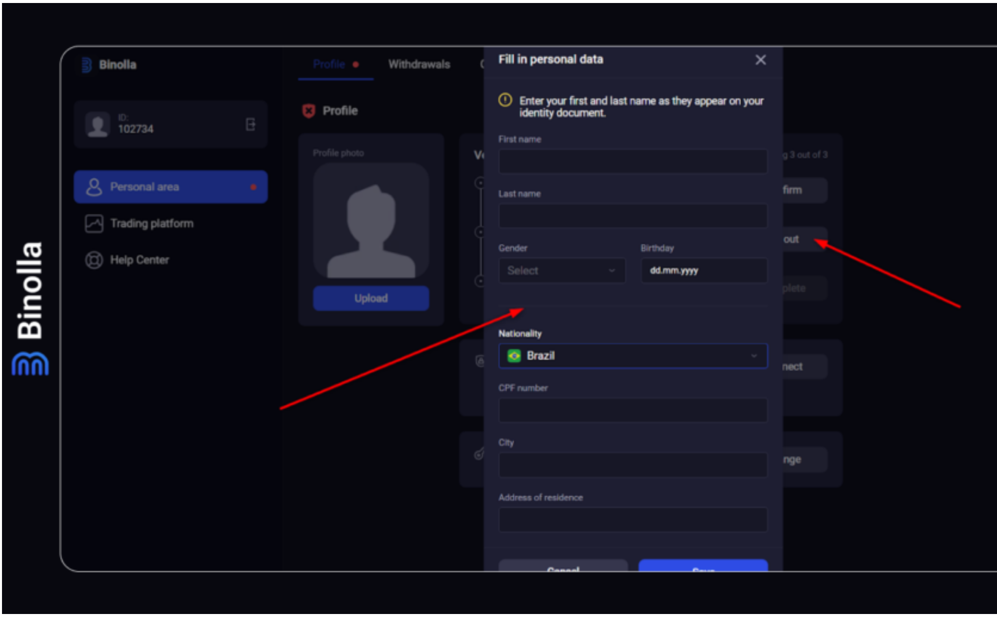
To verify your account at Binolla, you need to do the following:

Go to your personal account menu and click Profile there;



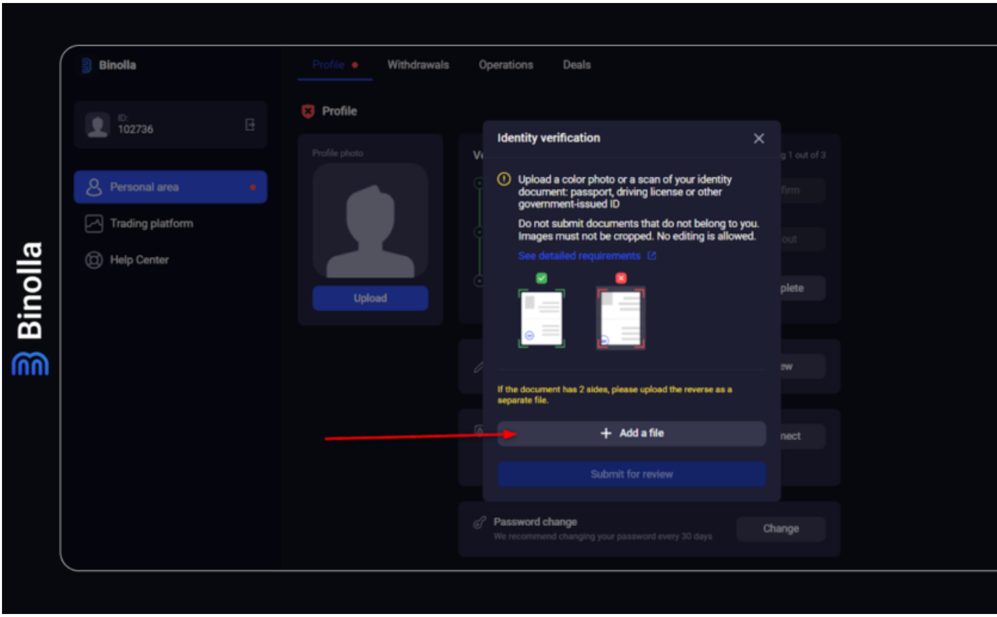
The verification process on the Binolla platform. An example of the pop-up window with email confirmation

Click Confirm to complete email verification. Enter the code that you will receive in your electronic mailbox;



An example of a verification form on the Binolla platform with empty fields to be filled out by a trader

Click Fill out and provide your first and last name, choose your gender, and provide your date of birth, pick your country, and type your city and address of residence;



An example of a window where traders can add their verification documents on the Binolla platform

Click Add a file to upload your ID documents and wait for our administration to approve them.

The verification process is required for Binolla to comply with KYC (Know Your Customer) policies and allows us to identify our customers. All restrictions (mostly in the range of payment methods) will be canceled once the account is completely verified and approved by the Binolla administration.

Account Verification Requirements

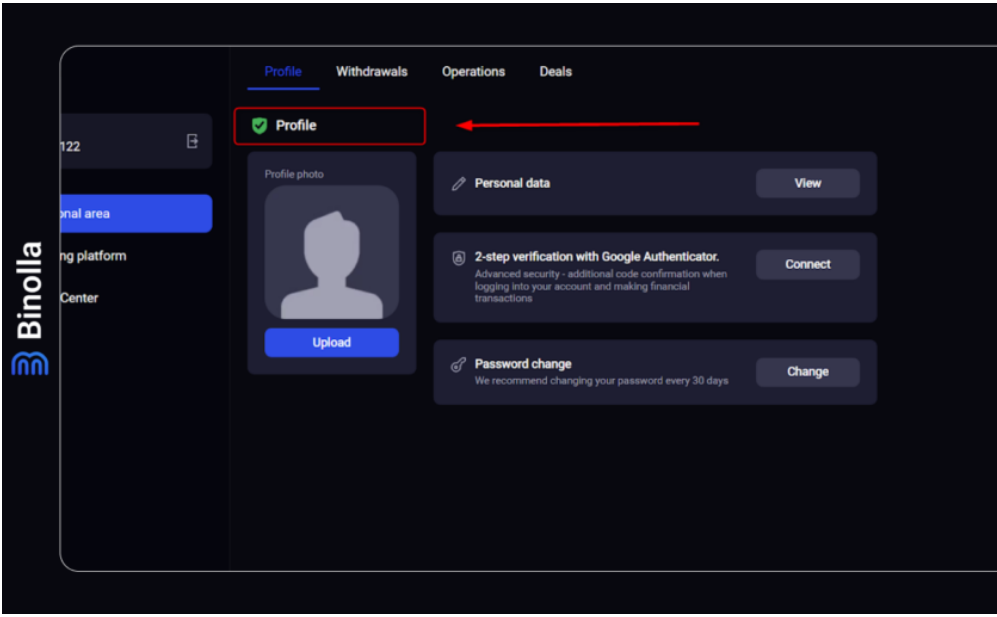
To register at Binolla and verify your account, you must be at least 18 years old. The verification can be done with copies of the following documents:

If your citizenship differs from your current country of residence, you can provide any proof of the right to live in this country, including a residence permit.

The ID documents that you provide for verification should contain:

The verification procedure may take time, which depends, inter alia, on the accuracy and quality of the documents that you provide.

The documents must be in PDF, PNG, or JPG format. Their size should not exceed 5 MB.



Checking if the account is verified at Binolla

After your account is verified, you will see a special green shield icon close to the word.

Demo at Binolla

To practice online trading at Binolla, you can start with a demo. To open it, you need to:

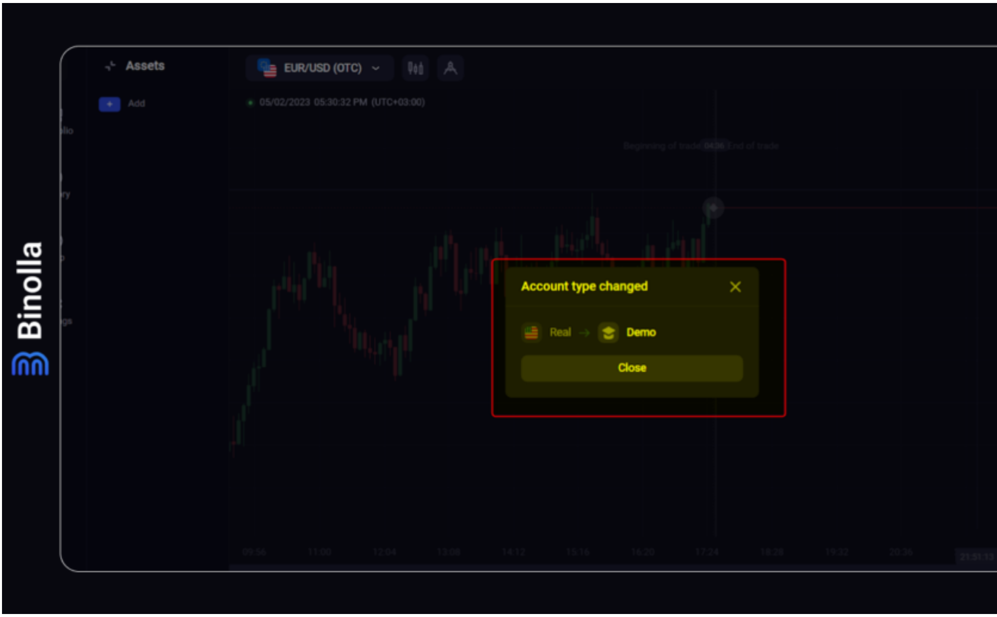
Log in to your account and click a button with your balance and the US flag on it.

Traders can use a demo account on the Binolla platform to train their skills.

In the menu that appears, you need to activate your demo account.

An example of how to switch to a demo account on the Binolla platform

After you succeed, you will see a special notification, which you should close and start trading with virtual money.



Demo account confirmation window at Binolla

The maximum amount of virtual money that you can start trading with is $10,000. However, it is recommended that you set the sum that you are going to invest in real money trading so that training will be more effective.

Using Promo Codes at Binolla

Traders are rewarded for various activities with a promo code that they can use to receive additional money for trading. These bonuses are a great way for traders to increase their trading balances. To activate a promo code, you need to paste it in the appropriate field, choose the deposit amount and proceed with the transaction.

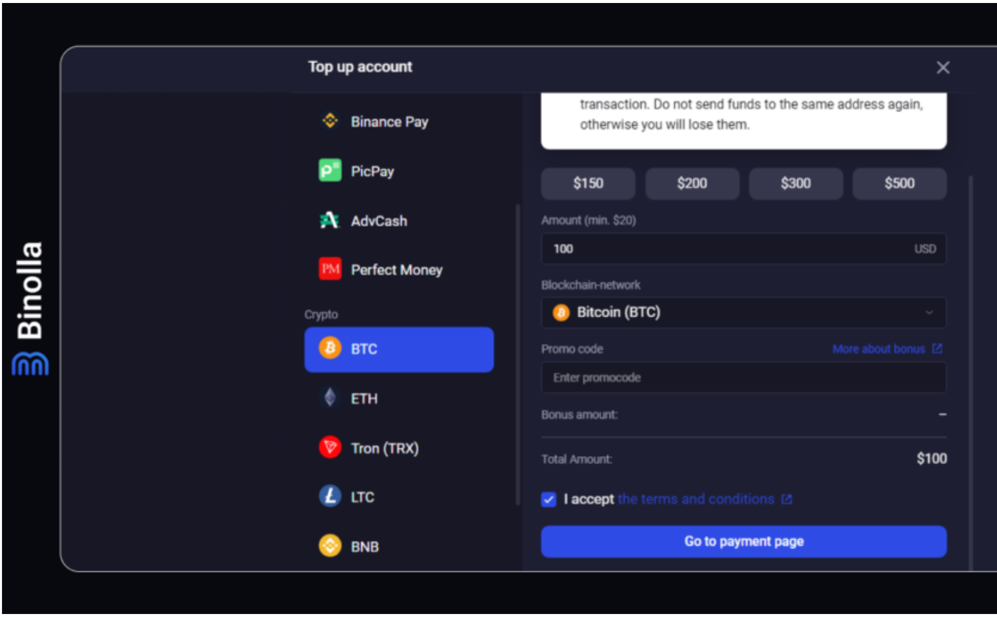
Promo Code Requirements

Each promo code has its own terms and conditions. Some of the general ones are listed below:

How to Activate a Promo Code

Activating a promo code at Binolla is very simple. You should complete several steps to receive additional bonus money to your balance. Find a detailed guide on how to activate a promo code at Binolla below.

Select a Payment Method



You need to go to the Deposit Menu and choose a banking option. Then, you should enter the amount that you are going to deposit at Binolla.

Paste a Promo Code

In the Promo Code field, paste the promo code. You can also read more about bonuses in our FAQ by simply clicking on the link above the Promo code field.

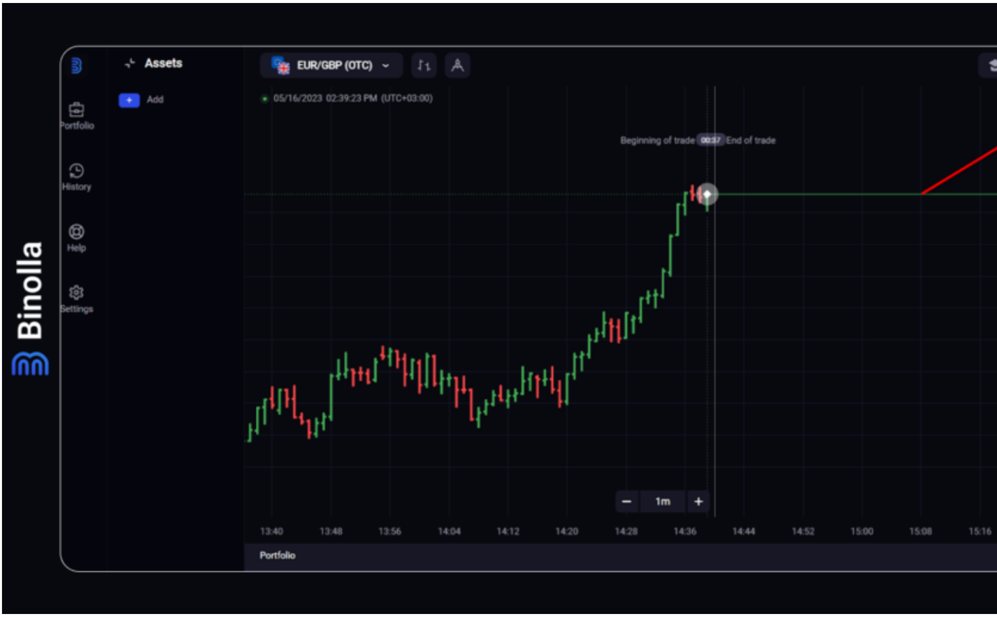
Complete the Transaction

The next step is to complete the transaction with the payment method that you have chosen previously. Once the money is in your balance, you will also receive a bonus that you have claimed with the promo code.

Deposit Funds at Binolla

To make it as convenient for traders as possible, Binolla offers the most popular payment methods for each region. In general, you can use:

To deposit funds at Binolla, traders are required to do the following:



How to initiate a deposit procedure when being inside the personal account on the Binolla platform

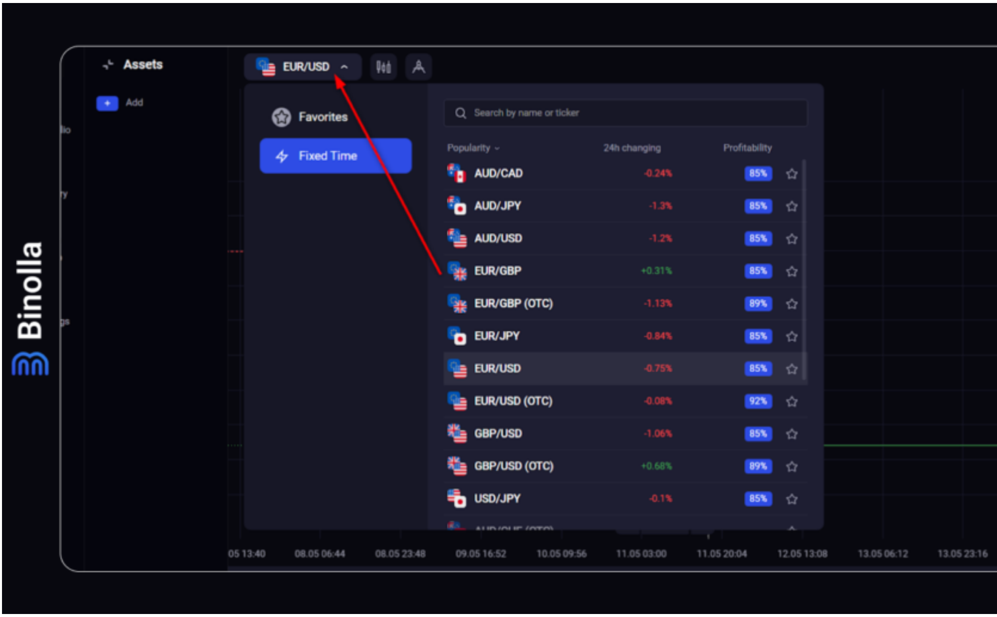
Binolla Platform: How to Trade

The Binolla platform offers a very simple and user-friendly interface, which is great news for both newcomers and professional digital options traders. Moreover, it can boast all those important features that allow you not only to make deals but also to conduct deep technical analysis and use any type of

strategy.

After you complete all the procedures, including registration and depositing funds, you are free to place your first trade.

Choosing Financial Instruments and Underlying Assets



A menu with underlying assets from which you can choose one for trading on the Binolla platform

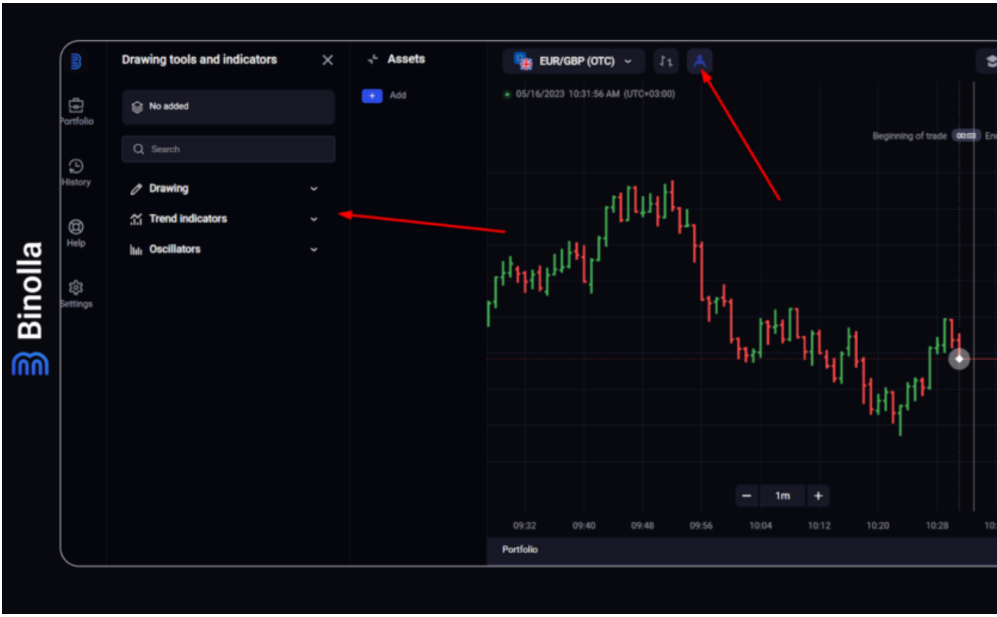
To choose a financial instrument and/or an underlying asset, you should click the button with a currency pair at the top of the screen. By doing this, you will open a special window where you can pick any type of financial instrument and select underlying assets.

Each underlying asset has its own profitability that you can watch to the right of its name. Keep in mind that it impacts your eventual profits. Moreover, there is another column that shows the underlying asset's performance for the past 24 hours.

You can also add any of the available underlying assets to your list of favorites and pick them later, in a matter of seconds, so that they are on time if they show great performance.

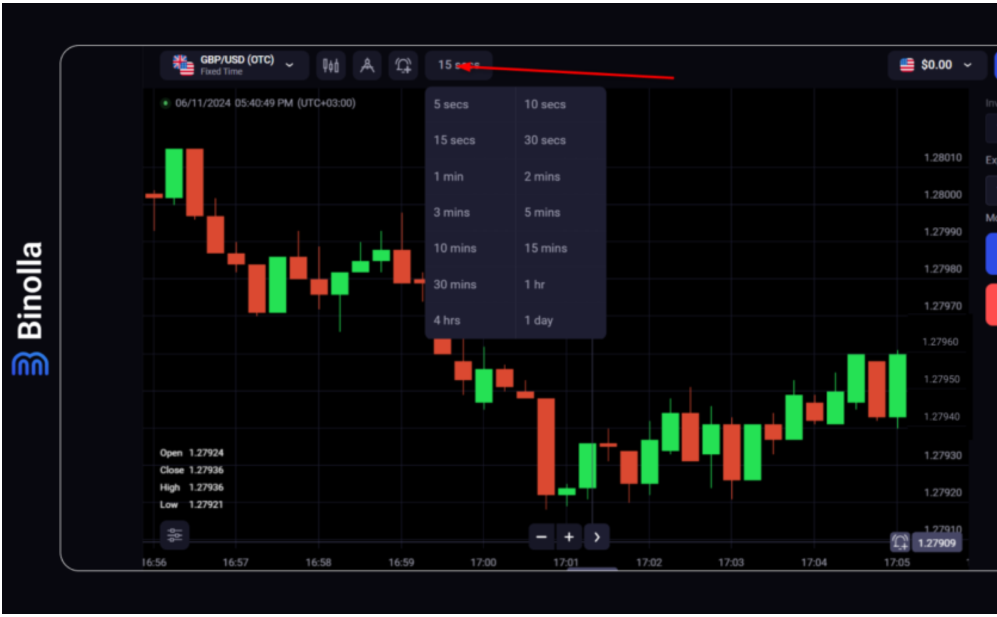
Conduct Market Analysis

This is a very important part of trading, as you need to understand the current trend and the direction of the price movement before the expiration occurs. With Binolla, you can use the following analysis methods and tools:



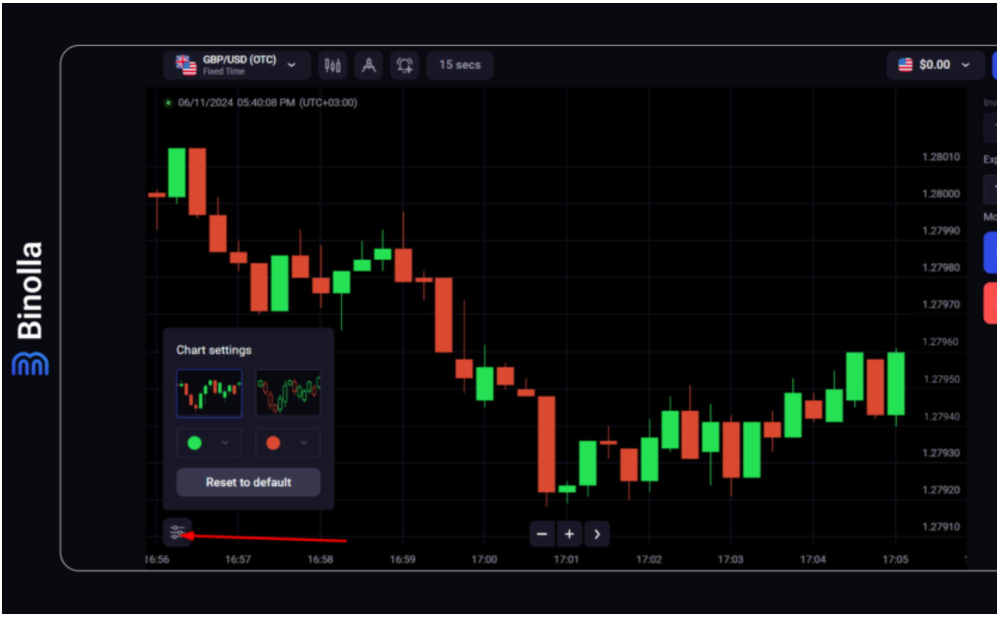
How to get access to the menu with technical analysis tools on the Binolla platform

To use Binolla analysis tools, you need to click a button at the top of the screen, as shown in the image, and choose whatever tool you want.



Many traders conduct multi-timeframe analysis, which involves switching between different timeframes to see major and local trends, as well as corrections. To change timeframes, traders can click on the

icon at the top of the screen. The window that pops up will allow you to change the timeframe at any moment.



Traders can choose how their chart will look with the Binolla platform. By clicking the icon at the bottom of the chart, they will be able to set the colors of the candlesticks as well as choose their style.

Pick the Amount of Investment

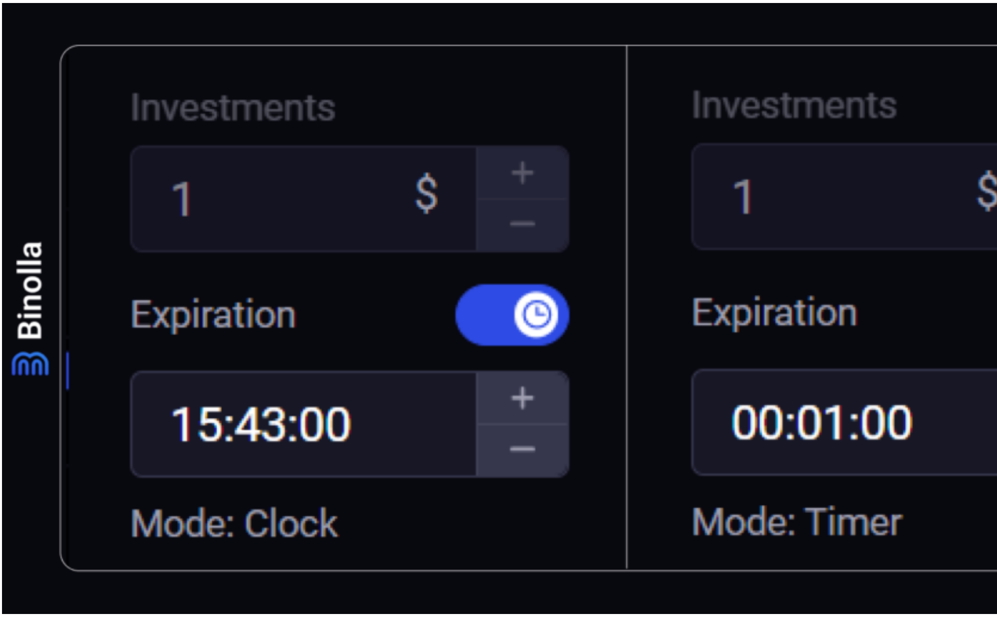
Setting the investment amount at Binolla

The next thing you should do before your trade is placed is to choose the amount that you are going to invest in a trade. You can set the sum manually or use “+” and “-” to increase and decrease it.

Set Expiration

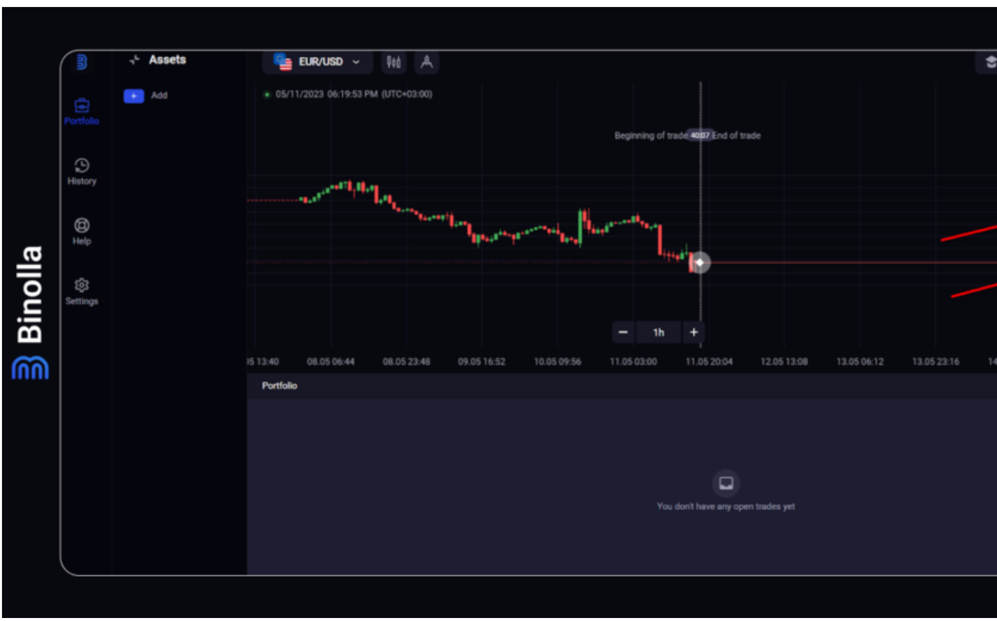
Setting expiration at Binolla

Each digital option contract is limited in time and has its expiration. Therefore, before buying one, you need to think about how long your fixed-time instrument will be active. With Binolla, you can choose between 15 seconds and 4 hours. To set an expiration, you need to use a special "Expiration" field on the right part of the platform. To do it, you have two options. You can either use "+" and "-" to increase or decrease time or simply set it manually.



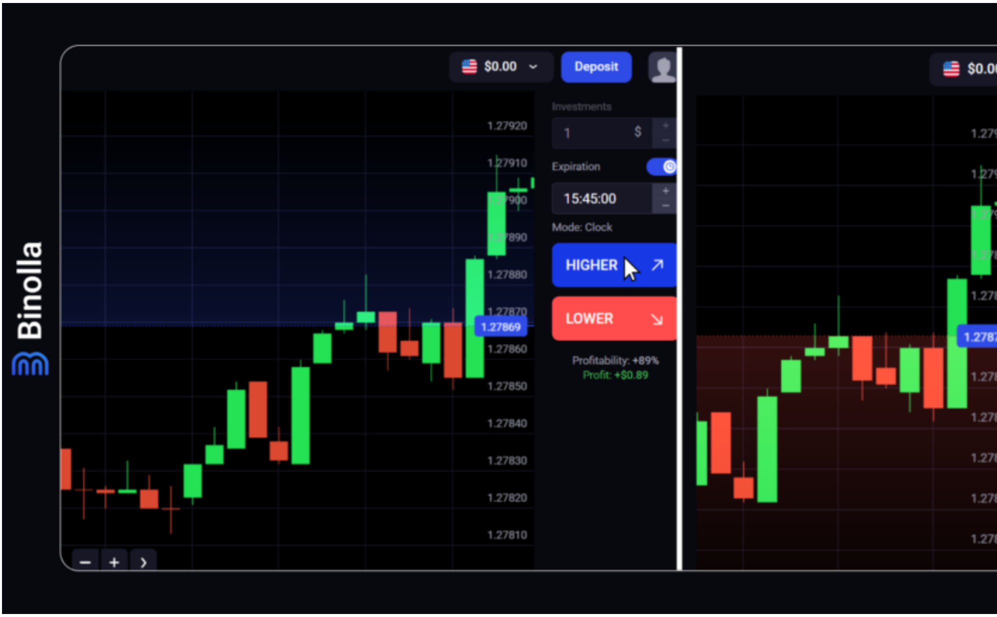
The Binolla platform offers a special feature known as Expiration mode. Here, you have two options. The timer allows you to set minutes or hours before expiration. When it comes to a clock, you can choose the exact time when the contract expires.

Choose the Direction



Buying a contract at Binolla by clicking on Higher or Lower buttons

The last step before you buy a fixed-time contract is to choose the direction. Picking between Higher or Lower depends on your previous underlying asset analysis. If you think that the price of a currency pair, for instance, is going to increase before expiration, you can press Higher. In case your strategy tells you that the currency pair is going to decline, then you should click the Lower button.

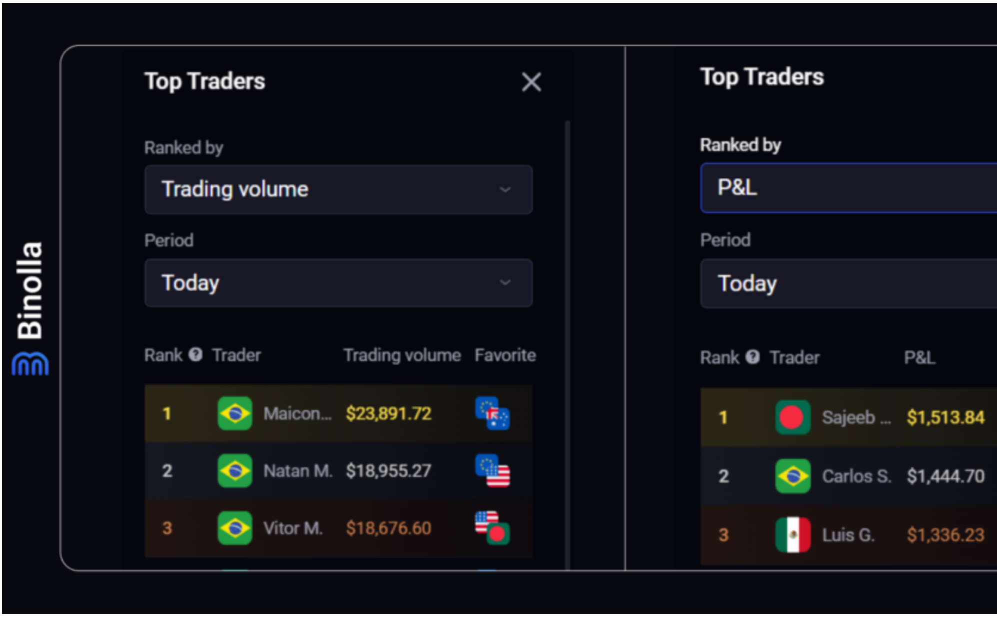


When choosing a particular contract button, you will see the strike price level. The area above or below it will be colored according to the contract you are going to buy. For instance, by hovering over the Higher button, you will see a blue arrow, and the area above the strike price will be colored blue. When it comes to the Lower button, you will see a red arrow, and the area below the strike price will be painted red.

Waiting for the Expiration to Occur

Now that everything is prepared and you have chosen the direction, the digital contact appears in your portfolio. You can track it right below the chart. Here, you can find the following information:

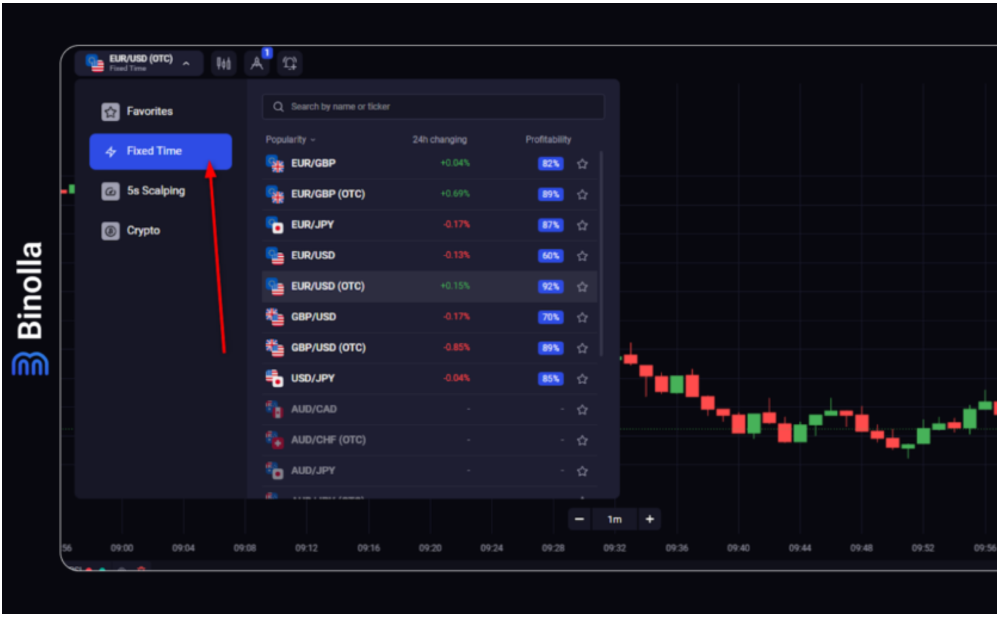
What is important here is the difference between the opening price and the current price. If you have chosen Higher, then the current price should be higher than the opening price for the contract to expire with a profit. Otherwise, you will lose your money.



There are two options. You can switch between traders rated according to their profit and loss results as well as see how they perform according to their volume turnover. You can also check which assets they use.

Binolla Platform: Types of Contracts

When trading at Binolla, you can choose between Fixed-Time and 5s Scalping contracts. The first is a classic digital option derivative that allows you to predict the direction of price movement over a given time interval.



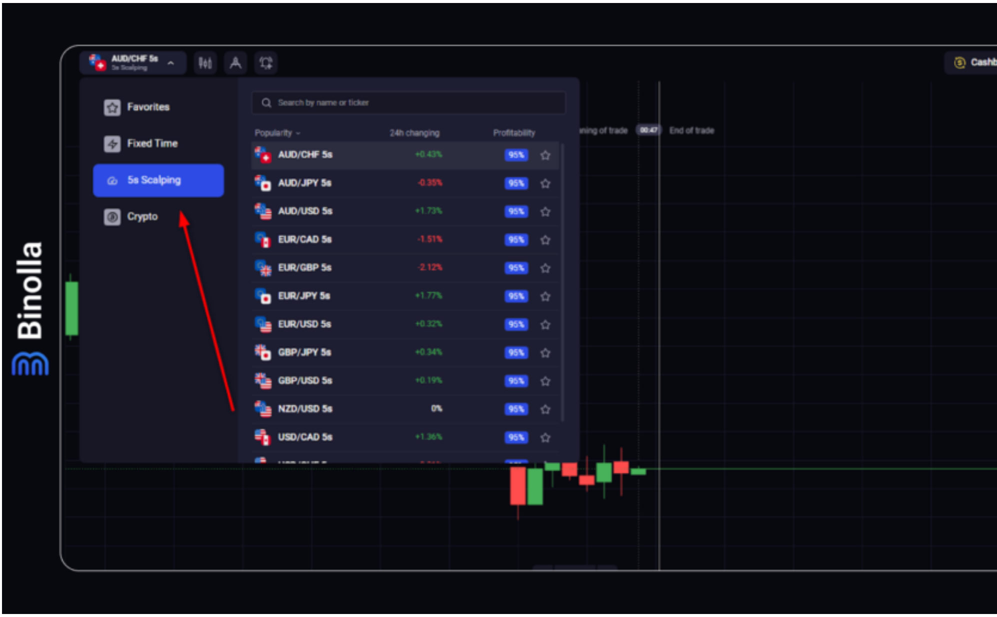
Choosing a contract type at Binolla

For instance, if you think that EUR/USD is likely to grow in the following minutes, you can buy a Higher contract with a 5-minute expiration to profit from this situation. On the other hand, if you expect the currency pair to move lower, you can buy a Lower contract with the same or another expiry time to make money on the downtrend.

Another type of contract that is available at Binolla is 5s Scalping. This is a special digital option with a 5-second expiration. Such a derivative is a great opportunity to make money on the smallest price deviations.

As an example, you can imagine a situation in which XBT/USD is trading at 29,000. You think that the currency pair is going to move higher within the next few seconds. To benefit from this situation, you can buy a Higher 5s Scalping contract. If XBT/USD even changes by a single pip upwards, you will receive up to a 95% payout of your investment amount.

How to Trade 5s Scalping on the Binolla Platform



Switching to 5s scalping contracts at Binolla

To trade 5s Scalping contracts, you need to:

Conclusion: The Path to Success in Digital Options Trading

Becoming a successful digital options trader requires dedication, discipline, and continuous learning. While the potential for profit is significant, it is equally important to recognize the risks and develop a well-structured approach to trading. Throughout this eBook, we have explored key strategies, risk management techniques, and psychological factors that influence trading performance. Now, let's summarize the essential steps you need to take to achieve long-term success in digital options trading.

Key Takeaways for Success

Success in digital options trading does not happen overnight. It is the result of persistence, experience, and a commitment to continuous growth. By applying the principles outlined in this eBook, you will be well-equipped to navigate the markets with confidence and increase

your chances of becoming a consistently profitable trader.